FEBRUARY.

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BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

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BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,

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GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

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e, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

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.....	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
.....	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
E	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

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nd their luggage are conveyed free on
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r.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
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	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
RESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
A	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T H.S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

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KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

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S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

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MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge ....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge ....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses. An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.

WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at ChurchGate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT & PARACHUTE DESCENT,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4 P.M.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London, will make another Grand Balloon Ascent, and after attaining an altitude of 5,000 feet, or 1 mile high, (weather permitting) he will Leap from the Balloon, and Descend to the earth in sight of the Spectators, by means of his Parachute or Umbrella.

Gates Open at 1 p.m.

Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Reserved Seats in the Balloon Ring, Rs. 3.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld. and Mr. J. B. Karani.

MILITARY BAND.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

40 PERFORMERS

Will shortly appear

GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

when will be produced STEPHENSON'S COMIC OPERA

"DOROTHY."

Doors open at 9 p.m., Commence 9-30 p.m.

Prices.—Stalls Reserved, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re 1.

Military in Uniform half price to Second and Back.

TUESDAY, 12TH,

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, MAHIM.

SATURDAY, February 9, at 3-30 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

H. E. the GOVERNOR Will Preside and LADY REAY has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes.

WARRANTED ALL LONDON-MADE

18-CARAT GOLD

Full size Albert Chains.

Guaranteed All London Work.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

BY

JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.

Guaranteed All Genuine.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the Property and Credits of KASAM NANJI, late of Bombay, KHOJA MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, deceased.

SONBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the will annexed).

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 4th day of February, 1889.
Messrs. BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

MR. BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI and the Hon. Mr. SAYANI and another GENTLEMAN on PHRENOLOGY and Mr. MANN.

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Malabari says :—

"* * * * * I believed in the teachings of Phrenology and that if honestly utilized its lessons ought to influence human progress for good as a guide to Matrimonial and business success, and in other ways. * * * * * The remarks you made in the course of examination, those especially with reference to defects of character and temperament, struck me very forcibly; and I gladly wrote to Mr. Sayani to say that you appeared to me to be a sound and faithful practitioner.

I am confirmed in this view by the vivid portraiture you have so kindly attempted for me, though it would be idle to disguise the feeling that you have paid more attention to the merits of the original than to the faults."

The Hon. Mr. Sayan says :—

"Mr. John Mann, Practical Phrenologist, has given a correct description not only of my character but also that of a friend who happened to be present at the time of my examination. If the public in general and my co-religionists in particular would take Phrenology as a guide I should be very glad as it would assist them in the choice of trades and professions in which they would attain the greatest financial prosperity."

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. C. H. Stonham, a contractor, says :—

"When I visited you at Cawnpore in 1884 I went just for the fun of the thing. Phrenology seemed to me nonsense by which I thought phrenologists imposed upon people in order to make money, but I now find from my own experience that what you told me is all true. Before taking your advice as to my occupation I was earning less than Rs. 200 monthly, but now as I am a contractor owing to your phrenological advice I am worth over 3 lakhs of rupees I believe because I see, and it gives me much pleasure to write and thank you for your enlightened phrenological guidance."

Opinions of eminent professional men in favour of phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

Verbal statement of every 10 characteristics Re. 1, advice as to true conjugal selection or as to trade or profession Rs. 10, and Rs. 10 for every four-sided foolscap (written) description of character and talents, or Rs. 20 for both the latter.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS with regard to the AGRA WATER WORKS.

In modification of previous advertisements notice is hereby given that TENDERS will be received up to the 15th March, 1889, in place of the 28th February, 1889.

H. B. FINLAY,
President.

Agra, Municipal Boards Office, 1st Feb., 1889.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the auspices of the above-named Association will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, on THURSDAY, the 7th February next, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. W. S. CAINE, M.P., will deliver an address.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

WARORA COLLIERY, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FIRE-CLAY of Excellent Quality can now be obtained from the above Colliery. For information as to price, &c., apply to

J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

IMPERIAL EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

WANTED for MOMBASSA Three European and Three Native Assistants, for the Custom House.

Applications, in writing, to be sent on 12th February, 1889, to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste"

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY, invites SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of the Undermentioned Articles for One Year commencing from 1st April 1889 and ending on the 31st March 1890, for the use of the Medical Store Department:—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.
3. Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4. Straw, Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet.

2. The Forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied, duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for ......" will be received on the 4th March 1889, at 12 noon, precisely.

4. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, *viz.*, 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

W. DYMOCK, Brigade-Surgeon,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will be RUN experimentally for EIGHT WEEKS from HOWRAH to BOMBAY, starting from Howrah on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 p.m., and reaching Bombay on FRIDAYS, at 3 p.m., in connection with the homeward Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's contract steamers.

The First Train will LEAVE HOWRAH on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889.

Fully prepaid foreign letters, and fully prepaid foreign printed papers* only (not post cards, legal and commercial documents, samples or any other articles), may be posted for despatch by this special train. On each letter a special fee of 1½ anna per ½ ounce will be levied in addition to the ordinary foreign postage rate, and on each packet of printed papers a special fee of ½ anna per 2 ounces (or ½ anna per 4 ounces for each newspaper) will likewise be levied.

* Including newspapers and books.

The rates of postage for the principal places concerned are shown below :—

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTERS.		PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c.			
	Each Letter per ½ ounce.		Each Newspaper per 4 ounces.		Each Packet per 2 ounces.	
	By Ordinary Train.	By Special Train.	By Ordinary Train.	By Special Train.	By Ordinary Train.	By Special Train.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As
Served through the United Kingdom. United Kingdom. United States of America, Canada, West Indies and Union places..	4½	6	1½	2	1½	2
Continental Europe, Aden, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, also United States of America and Canada, when served *via* Italy	3	4½	1	1½	1	1½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *via* Brindisi	9	10½	2	2½	2	2½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *via* Aden.	8	9½	1	1½	1	1½

These special rates will in no way affect or apply to foreign correspondence transmitted by the regular mail leaving Howrah on Tuesday evenings.

Letters and printed papers (including newspapers, books, &c.,) intended to be conveyed by the special train, must be fully prepared with the ordinary foreign postage, as well as with the special fee, otherwise will be detained until the departure of the next week's regular mail.

Postal notices will be circulated in the stations concerned, notifying to the public the day and hour when letters should be posted for despatch by the special train.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director General of the
Post Office of India.

Calcutta, February 1, 1889.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

LONDON AGENT.

A GENTLEMAN, just about proceeding home and having 10 years' good experience in the Bombay trade, well versed with almost every article of Import and knowing the best sources at home, wishes to act as London and Continental Agent for a good European, Parsee or Native Firm. Please apply sharp for interview to "S.B.," care of this papper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour, and a right to import Timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND COMPANY have received instructions to submit to public competition at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1889, at 3 or 4 p.m. exact time—

All that peice of land, with the factories, workshops and buildings erected thereon, at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last fifteen years, together with the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot, at an upset price of Rs. 2,50,000 (two and half a lakhs).

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

Bombay, February 1, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months............	Rs. 26
Six months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E. C. Wholesale Agents : TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

INSURANCES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
"	1825	£988,186
"	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............	£2,196,972	15	8	1881............	£4,673,299	5	1
1876............	£3,492,950	1	4	1886............	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ___ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without, which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and som times in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which are often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

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BREATHING are speedily cured by K

Lozenges recognised and recommend

Faculty. No other remedy is hal

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Morphia, nor any violent drug,

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rest when troubled by t

Chemists, in small tins.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Prop or of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Mr. W S. Caine's Address, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvie, and Esperance (brig), Damaon.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Locksley Hall (s), for Marseilles and Liverpool, and Volturno (s), Hull.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Drumfeel entered and the s. s. Locksley Hall left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Arara entered the dock yesterday.

H. E. the Governor's band will not play at the Esplanade according to custom this evening.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 2nd February 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,43,547.

Special Jury.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are requested to be in attendance at the High Court to-morrow morning (Friday), at 10 o'clock.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.—Divine service will be held this evening at Bandora at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Rev. T. Greig will preach ; all are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday next at the Orphanage. H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Reay will distribute the prizes. During the proceedings the children will render some Scotch songs and selections from the Cantata "Queen of the Seasons." Though no invitations are issued for these occasions, we are requested to say that all interested in the school will be cordially welcomed.

The Indian Travellers' Railway Guide.—We regret we were not sooner able to acknowledge the receipt of the Indian Railway Travellers' Guide for this month published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. The time tables it contains of the Railways in India and the information it gives of places of any importance in India entitle it to be considered as an Indian Baedeker, and we would recommend it to all, who intend to travel on the railways of this great peninsula.—*Deccan Herald*.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—Gosiram Sonajee, a dealer in piece-goods, residing in a room on the first floor of a house on the Kalbadavie Road, reported to the police that his room was entered on Tuesday last. The lock of the door had evidently been opened with a duplicate key. The staple wrenched four currency notes for Rs. 50 each, two pieces of gold, valued at Rs. 69, and Rs. 11 in silver were stolen from a cupboard, the staple of which had been wrenched off. The complainant suspects his servant named Sonia Bhagia.

The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at Government House, Parel, on Saturday, the 9th instant, on the occasion of Mr. Spencer's balloon ascent, to commenec at 1-30 p.m. :—

March	Up in a balloon (with vocal chorus)	......
Selection	Of Irish Songs	Hartmann.
National Dance	Hungarian	......
Waltz	Espana	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	I'm Brantschmuck	Merzdorf.
Intermezze	Forget-me-not	Macbeth.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Objectionable Neighbour.—The case in which [illegible] on, the jeweller, was summoned before [illegible] a charge of assault and mischief by [illegible] ive woman, was concluded yesterday. [illegible] d stood over for the magistrate to see [illegible] man's *biddee* stall as on the footpath [illegible] Mr. Brandon. His worship thought [illegible] on had been wrong in throwing the [illegible] of goods in the street and discharged [illegible] the same time his worship told the [illegible] hough she had a right to occupy the [illegible] d set up, she should not allow her [illegible] smoke in front of Mr. Brandon's shop [illegible] nnoyance. Mr. Brandon was directed to [illegible] ts the woman had incurred.

[illegible] **Distribution in Dhandhuka.**—Sunday was a [illegible] reat rejoicing for the children of Dhandhuka. [illegible] rict Collector, and his assistant, Mr. J. K. [illegible] visited the schools, and distributed prizes of [illegible] te value of Rs. 75 among the students of [illegible] ' school. It was pleasant to observe [illegible] countenances of the little girls, who [illegible] ery joyful on this occasion, both on [illegible] rizes which they received as well as [illegible] presence of the distinguished of [illegible] hom were the Thakore Saheb of [illegible] ari. The Thakore Saheb with his [illegible] ributed a sum of Rs. 35 on this [illegible] b Jivanlal Pranjivandas, Mam- [illegible] the arrangements for the Prize

[illegible] **Jewraj Khoja Library.**—[illegible] ting of the above library will [illegible] ruary, at 9-30 a. m., in the [illegible] n. when the following busi- [illegible] —1. The adoption of the last [illegible] s. 2. The voting lists sent in [illegible] lection of the managing com- [illegible] r will be submitted. 3. The [illegible] will be selected will elect [illegible] man, a secretary, a treasurer, [illegible] es 15 of the rules, a president [illegible] be elected. 5. Two book [illegible] ppointed to examine accounts [illegible] You are requested to attend on [illegible] r friends.

[illegible]T DEBTORS' COURT.

[illegible]. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting [illegible] yesterday, when the following among [illegible] ers were heard :—

[illegible] ABDUL HAMID RAHIMBUX AND ANOTHER.

[illegible] r. Mankar applied, on behalf of the insolvents, for a rule *nisi* for their final discharge. They had obtained their personal discharge on the 2nd May 1883. His Lordship granted the rule *nisi*, and made it returnable after four months.

RE KALIDAS GOVIND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, stated that the insolvent intended to apply for the usual interim order, but now he applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of this matter.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application, stating that on the last occasion, when an interim order had been asked for, his Lordship refused to grant it, as the insolvent had not deposited his books of account. The insolvent again made the same application, though he had not yet deposited those books in the office of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application, as it was only for a week's postponement of the matter.

RE JERAM NARAYAN.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar his Lordship made absolute the rule *nisi* to withdraw the insolvent's petition.

RE SADASHIV MADHOWRAO.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavun the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi*.

RE SULEMAN HASSUM MEMON.

On behalf of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, one of the opposing creditors, Mr. Russell, applied for a rule *nisi* against the insolvent, to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court. In support of the application counsel said the insolvent, on the 19th of December last, was peremptorily ordered by the court to attend that day, but he was absent. The creditors, he said, were in a position to prove that the insolvent had by false representation received money from them.

His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable a week after service.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Pestonji Nasarvanji Captain *alias* Bomansha Ruttonji ; Sasabai, Halmabai, and another ; Jamnadas Gulabdas Sha, Musaji Adamji, and others ; and Abdul Rahiman bin Essa Khalifa.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury :—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

The trial of Amruta Hanmanta on a charge of having, on the 11th December last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Dewjee Narayen and of voluntarily causing him grievous hurt, was continued. Mr. J. M. Slater appeared for the Crown and Mr. Davur for the prisoner.

Evidence was called for the defence, after which Mr. Davur addressed the jury, remarking that the case was one in which there was a good deal of ill-feeling and malice. Before arriving at a verdict, the jury would do well to bear this important fact in mind.

Mr. Slater having replied, his lordship summed up the case. After retiring about half an hour, the jury by a majority of eight to one returned a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt : with the recommendation to mercy.

The Judge : What is your reason for recommending the prisoner to mercy ?

The Foreman : There must have been some previous provocation, about which the jury have not as yet had any evidence.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had anything to say, prayed for mercy.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said : The jury have found an exceedingly merciful verdict. I cannot find anything in the case for the recommendation to mercy ; at any rate I will take it into consideration, and instead of passing the sentence that I intended to pass, I will pass a sentence upon you of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Rustomjee Ruttonjee, a Parsee corpse-bearer, was charged with attempting to murder his wife, Cooverbai, on the 8th November last, in a street in the Fort, by inflicting several wounds upon her with a clasp knife. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner's wife was in the habit of going out to cook food for a Parsee gentleman ; and on the 8th November last she went as usual to cook the food when her husband followed her. They left in company, and while on their way home, he assaulted her with an open clasp knife, inflicting on her body six or seven wounds. The learned counsel thought the defence would probably introduce into the case the plea of provocation for the deed, for the accused suspected his wife of mixing some poisonous drug in his meals and of infidelity. On the latter account, she had lived apart from him for eleven years at Bulsar, and it was only about two months before the occurrence that she returned to and lived with him. The plea of provocation, the learned counsel urged, ought not to be taken into account. The law provided that provocation was to be taken into consideration as an extenuating circumstance only when it immediately preceded an act, and when, in consequence of it, the perpetrator of the crime was not master of his own actions.

Cooverbai, examined by Mr. Anderson, said she had been living with her husband for about two months, and prior to that she lived alone at Bulsar for eleven years. On the 8th November last she went as usual to her master's house to cook food. The prisoner followed her there after some time, and took her away after he had done her work. When they had got to the end of the lane, prisoner assaulted her with a knife and struck her several blows. They had had no conversation. On receiving the blows she became unconscious, and was removed to the Goculdas Hospital in that state.

Witness was cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell.

What was the cause of your separation from your husband eleven years ago ?—I went to Bulsar to be confined. He did not send for me, and I did not return The accused was suspicious of my fidelity.

Will you swear that he did not charge you with improper conduct, with unfaithfulness to him ?—Yes, he charged me.

Did you give birth to a child at Bulsar ?—Yes.

Did that child live ?—No.

Did your husband tell you that he was not the father of that child ?—Yes.

Was it an impression on your husband's mind that you were the cause of the death of that child ?—I don't know.

Did you tell your husband that you killed the child and burned its body ?—No.

Did not your husband charge you with having killed the child and burned it ?—No, he did not.

What was the cause of the death of the child ?—It was burned by a kerosine lamp.

Did your husband ask you, on your return to him, about your mode of living during the eleven years ?—Yes, I told him I worked for my living.

Did your husband accuse you of having given him some drug ?—Yes, he did accuse me three or four days before he assaulted me.

Did not the prisoner before this accuse you of having given him poisoned food ?—Yes.

Did he not ask you for an antidote for the poison ?—Yes, he did.

What did you do when he asked you for an antidote ?—I told him to get some coir, and he got it.

What did you do then ?—I prepared a decoction of the coir and gave it him to drink and he drank it.

Did he complain of pain before you gave him the decoction ?—Yes, he did complain of pain.

Did your husband complain of a certain deleterious effect of the decoction ?—Yes.

What effect did he complain of ?—That I had rendered him impotent.

And that impression remained upon his mind until the day he struck you ?—Yes.

Did he refer to that impression as you were going along in the road with your husband from your master's ?—Yes ; and I told him I recommended the antidote as people recommended it.

Was the prisoner angry with you in your master's house ?—Yes.

The Clerk of the Crown here read to the jury the statement made by the prisoner before the committing magistrate.

The Judge asked the prisoner if the statement was true, telling him it was quite optional to him to answer the question or not.

The prisoner declined to answer the question.

The Judge : Do you wish to say anything.

Prisoner : She proved unfaithful, and I stabbed her.

Lord Colin Campbell : I ask your lordship whether, after the prisoner has refused to answer your first question, your lordship will continue asking him questions.

The Judge : I did not understand him to decline. I put it to him that he might answer if he wished or not. Do you mean to say for him that he did not stab his wife ?

Lord Colin Campbell : My contention is that the prisoner did not wish to answer any questions.

The Judge : I did not understand that he did not wish to answer the question.

Lord Colin Campbell : May I ask your lordship to make it plain to the prisoner that he is not obliged to answer any questions.

The Judge : It is open to the prisoner to answer the questions or not.

Lord Cobin Campbell : The prisoner has declined to answer the question ; and your lordship, in spite of that refusal, continue to ask him questions.

The Judge to prisoner : Is it of your free will that you answer these questions or not ?

Prisoner : Yes ; she was unfaithful to me and I stabbed her.

Lord Colin Campbell : May I have the answer which the prisioner has given since his refusal to answer the questions ? May I ask the interpreter to let me have the answer.

The Judge to interpreter : Ask the prisoner whether he stabbed his wife ?

Lord Colin Campbell : I must ask your lordship to take a note that I protest against these questions being put after the prisoner had refused to answer any questions.

The Judge : Very well.

The Judge to prisoner : Why did you stab your wife ?

Prisoner : She wanted to take my life, and made me impotent ; and I therefore struck her.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution, after which Mr. Anderson summed up the evidence.

Lord Colin Campbell then addressed the jury in an eloquent speech, urging that the prisoner committed the deed while in a state of intense excitement. He was in a state of perplexity and anxiety, and his mind was incapable of judging of the effects of his act. Eleven years ago, the prisoner and his wife quarrelled, and according to her story, she left him because she was about to be confined. Prisoner did not believe the child to be his. She admitted that it had died and had been burned. The disposal of the child in this manner had awakened suspicions in the prisoner's mind ; and the thought of his wife's infidelity, which were constantly passing in his mind, were to him instruments of torture more deadly than any other instruments. They had for a long time preyed upon his mind so as to bring it into a state of great excitement when he accompanied his wife on their way home on the 8th November last. The learned counsel's second contention was that, if the prisoner had gone to his wife with the intention of murdering her, he had abandoned that intention when he met her. There was nothing unusual in his demeanour ; he was quite calm ; and the wife had told the jury that there was nothing in his demeanour to attract her attention. She had told them that he had waited for her, and that she noticed nothing singular about him. The learned counsel said his contention was that, if the prisoner ever had an intention to kill his wife, he abandoned the intention when he was in her employer's house, because, according to the wife's statement, there was nothing singular in his demeanour. Lord Colin's further contention was that prisoner struck his wife in a moment of exasperation consequent upon what she told him on the way from her employer's house. The prisoner had in his hands a knife for use when he was employed as a cook, and suddenly, and on the spur of the moment, he struck his wife with it. Assuming that the prisoner purchased the knife, what evidence was there to show that he purchased it with a criminal intention ? If the prisoner had intended to murder his wife when she left her employer's house, he would not have said one word to her; his own fixed and resolute desire would have been uppermost in his mind ; he would not have moved, but he would have quietly and silently struck her. He had no such desire as he walked on with her and engaged in conversation with her. He asked her why she had given him the drug ? She did not say that the drug was innocuous, and he believed that she gave him it to make him impotent. That impression deepened the darkest suspicions he had against her. The prisoner then said he got angry and struck her. The learned counsel argued that at that moment the prisoner's mind must have been driven to a state of distraction and despair ; and that in a moment of sudden and irresistible provocation, he struck her.

His lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned by a majority of eight to one a verdict of guilty of attempt at murder, in which hurt was caused.

The prisoner, when asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, prayed for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said there could be no possible doubt that when prisoner attacked his wife he intended to cause her death. The excuse that he made that she was unfaithful to him and that she drugged him was no excuse in law, and was one which his lordship did not receive as an extenuating circumstance in mitigation of the sentence prescribed by the law. Considering that at the time he was under some excitement, his lordship forbore from passing upon him the maximum sentence allowed by the law, and sentenced him only to ten years' transportation.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Lalljee Sewjee was charged with having, on the 12th December last, given false evidence in a case heard before Mr. Hart at the Small Couses Court. Mr. Russell appeared for the prosecution ; the prisoner was not represented by counsel.

It appeared that in a suit filed by one Dyal Kutchra against Dewjee Premjee, which was heard before Mr. Hart, the prisoner, who was moonim to Dewjee Premjee, swore that he did not borrow the sum of Rs. 2,500 from one Hajee Sher Mahomed, that he did not write the receipt referred to in the proceedings, that he did not know Gungajal Kheraj, and that he has had no dealings with Hajee Sher Mahomed, and further that he did not give a railway receipt for 272 bags of wheat either to Gungajal or Sher Mahomed.

After the examination of some witnesses for the prosecution, the court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—(Appellate Side.)

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

REVERSAL OF A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KALUJI SHAVAJI.

This was an appeal from the conviction and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, upon the accused, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Nagindas Tulseydas Marphatia, appeared on behalf of the appellant ; while Rao Saheb Mundlik, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in giving the decision in the case, said that the history of the case was most peculiar Deceased Bhupta Anda was killed on the afternoon of the 7th July last by blows with some blunt instrument which fractured his skull. News of this reached the Detraj police station the same afternoon, and the constables from that station came to the scene of the murder in the evening. They sent reports almost immediately to the Chief Constable, Virangam, and to the Jemadar in charge of the Panar police post. These reports merely stated that the deceased had been killed apparently with a *kodali*. Wala deceased's brother, was present, but accused no one at the time, if the statement of the chief constable before the committing magistrate was to be believed, from whom he had deported before the Sessions Judge in order as the chief constable no doubt supposed, to support the case for the prosecution. Next day the Detraj police held an inquest, the record of which was the *punchnama*. On that occasion Wala stated that he had taken a *kodali* and two ox-goads found rear the corpse from the hands of Umed Walji, Purbhoodas Raichund, and Kalian Deanji, and that he had seen a stick in the hand of one Baji Walji. After the inquest, the corpse was sent to Niramgam, and with it were taken, by one of the Detraj policeman, the three Kunbis named Umed Walji, Parbundas Raichand, and Kalian Deanji. Baji Walji had absconded. The Sessions Judge thought that there was a conflict of evidence as to the capacity in which these three persons were sent with the corpse, but from all the circumstances he had little doubt that Wala had accused them of being the persons who had caused his brother's death, and that they were sent in custody as the suspected persons. At Jivapura, on the way to Viramgam, they met the Jemadar from Panar, who, in consequence of information received, thought the case should be further inquired into, and took the *Kunbis* and the corpe back to the scene of the deceased's death. Here he held an inquest again, and there Wala said plainly that he was present when the fatal assault took place and that he saw Umed Walji strike deceased several blows with a *kodali*, and that the other three men had beaten him and deceased with sticks. But when the chief constable came, the whole complexion of the case seemed immediately to have changed. It was then said that accused No 1 had killed deceased with a *kodali* which he had wrenched out of deceased's hand, and that the three other accused had taken part in the assault. The direct evidence against accused, as it came before the Court, consisted of statements made by the Kunbi witness. Walji, who turned round before the committing magistrate and gave direct evidence in support of the prosecution, now told a third story, in which he implicated both the accused and the four Kunbis, and hinted that deceased was not killed either by Umed Walji or by accused No. 1, but probably by the Kunbi's ploughs passing over him. This witness, the Sessions Judge thought, was an unscrupulous liar, and altogether unworthy of credit. He did not consider the evidence of the four Kunbis' witnesses sufficient to convict the accused without corroboration. The only corroboration of their story was the document, which was written in Wala's account book, and which was signed in the names of accused Nos, 2 and 3 (the father and uncle of accused Nos. 1, and the Thakhore of the village and his brother, respectively) in the hand of accused No. 1 as he himself admitted. His story that the police beating him compelled him to sign this document was absurd on the face of it. That accused No. 1 should have caused to be drawn up and signed such a document without strong reasons, seemed to the Sessions Judge quite impossible, and that he signed it on the day after deceased's death was corroborative evidence of his guilt, so strong that he unhesitatingly found him guilty. Concurring with the assessors, he found the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 not guilty, and differing from them, he found accused No. 1 guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and accordingly sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Mr. Branson argued that the Sessions Judge should not have relied upon the document, which was treated as evidence. The assessors in this case had come to the conclusion that all the prisoners were not guilty of the offence they were charged with, and there was no evidence to show that this view of the assessors was wrong in any way. In a case like this the Court should act upon the opinion of assessors, and not upon that of a Judge, especially when the Judge himself did not rely upon the evidence of all the witnesses.

Rao Saheb Mundlik supported the conviction.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment said that the evidence of the eye-witnesses was not believed by the assessors, and the Sessions Judge and the assessors were therefore for acquitting all the accused. The Sessions Judge, however, convicts the first accused, on the ground that the evidence of eye-witnesses was corroborated by the document which was signed by the accused. Their Lordships thought it highly unsafe to rely upon such a corroboration, and therefore reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the first accused, and acquitted him.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The *Gujerati* says :—This year's municipal elections are specially interesting, since every graduate has for the first time in the history of local self-government in this city been empowered to exercise the privilege of voting at the ward elections, and also because the cumulative system of voting has for the first time been resorted to as in the elections for the English School Boards as a safeguard against the obliteration of minorities. The city owes this new feature to the sagacious mind of Mr. Grattan Geary, whose services, both as a publicist and a citizen, have always been fully appreciated by the public. The experiment is quite a novel one in India, and its results will doubtless be watched with keen interest. We think even the recent elections have to a certain extent demonstrated the utility of the system ; as without its beneficial operation it would have been hardly possible for men like Rao Saheb Wasoodew J. Kirtikar to come off with flying colours from the contest which for some time seemed to be nearly hopeless. At the same time in some cases the system perhaps became a powerful instrument for scoring the highest number of votes. In many instances, however, it enabled voters to satisfy the aspirants for municipal honours by a due distribution of their votes, and thus avoid unpleasant bickerings and ill-feelings. On the whole, we are of opinion that the innovation will operate in a beneficial manner by protecting the rights of minorities, which otherwise cannot make their influence felt in the deliberations of municipal councils.

THE MEETING AT DR. BLANEY'S.

The *Kaiser i-Hind* protests against the private meeting of a few councillors held at the house of Dr. Blaney with the object of selecting candidates for the Standing Committee. We entirely object, says the paper, to the movement, because it is calculated to do great injustice to other deserving members of the Corporation. There are members, both old and new, who have a better claim to a seat in the Standing Committee than some of the names which have been put forward. We do not see why men like Mr. Mehta, Mr. Master, Mr. Kapadia, and Mr. Watcha should be excluded from that body. Such a hasty step as that which is taken by Dr. Blaney is much to be deprecated. The Corporation ought to vote for these candidates only who are best fitted by their qualifications to serve in the Standing Committee.

THE POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The *Indian Mirror* says :—Our women stand in the way of national progress, because we have kept them ignorant. We have permitted them to yield at a bid to superstition. We have allowed priest-craft to bind them in heavy fetters of darkness. Of the world outside they have the faintest of ideas. Surely, this is not a picture of which we have any reason to be proud. We do not mean to imply that the picture has no other side. It has ; and a lovely sight it is. Modesty, simplicity, guilelessness, intensity and purity of affection, patient endurance under affliction—these great gifts belong more pre-eminently to the Hindu woman than to any other woman in the world. But because of her utter want of knowledge, these very virtues more often than not expose her to harm. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we educated our women on a national basis of instruction. We want no dalliance with what often passes in the world for education, and which turns out giddy butterflies that rush into destructive fire at the first flare. We do not wish to see Hindu women tricked out by the so-called liberal education of the day as gaudy gewgaws for the sport of an hour. We want our women to fill their minds with the noblest thoughts of our ancient Sanskrit writers, and to permeate their souls with the spirit of pure Hinduism. Then, indeed, India may proudly point to them, and challenge comparison with them the whole world over.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF POONA.

The *Mahratta* says :—No subject has been more thrashed out than this. The insanitary condition of Poona has become notorious, and the prevalence of cholera and the other scourges of humanity almost all through the year has given our city a bad name. No doubt attempts are made now and then when the worst form of these evils is seen, and the subject is talked of for a time, but soon this spurious energy dies out, and the subject is hung up out of sight and out of memory. We draw the attention of our citizens to this fact at the present moment, because now that new elections have to be made we ought to take care to choose such candidates as will bind themselves to devote their time, attention, and energies to this subject. The Ratepayers' Branch Associations in each ward ought to insist upon the candidates to declare what they mean to do with regard to this and other questions. This is an important point, and those who possess the franchise ought to bear it in mind when the candidates come to them to ask for their votes At any rate, every would-be Municipal Commissioner ought to be made publicly to recognise the evil and to promise to do his utmost to remedy it.

SKATING CARNIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

At the Calcutta Rink on Saturday evening some five hundred skaters were making the circuit of the hall, almost all in fancy costumes, and all skating with ease and grace. The designs of the costumes were as diverse as the combinations of colours, which every now and then, by some happy accident, were focused in a telling chromatic scheme, only to be dissipated in a spray of brilliant tints. No South European carnival, indeed, could have presented a finer opportunity for artistic hints, and in none of the famous Italian street revels could the spirit of enjoyment be more manifest. A few of the costumes have been mentioned in our preliminary notice, and other notable dresses were those of a Beefeater, a Royal Prince, Sir Peter Teazle, a Champion Pugilist, and Old Father Christmas. A pair of gigantic children, labelled the "Columbia Twins," excited much amusement : while the tallest man was only about as real as the giants of the Pantomime. In awarding the costume prizes, the Judges had a hard task, but after many and profound consultations the results arrived at are as follows :—Handsomest Dress (Lady), Miss Monk, America ; best Lady Skater, Mrs. Weatherdon, Polish ; handsomest Dress (Man), G Stavridi, Masher ; Original Costume, Pymm Bros., Twins ; comic costume, Wilder, Baby ; talles. Man, Kapp, Sugar Loaf ; biggest Man, Randolph Beer bottle ; best Little Boy, A. Fielmann, Court Dress ; Best Little Girl, Norah Beryl, Winter. One of the great features of the evening was the Grand March, at 10 o'clock, in which nearly all the skaters joined. The combined movement was admirably done, and spoke volumes for the progress made by Mr. Ridgeley's disciples. Professor Simmons gave some illustrations of fancy and trick skating, in the very highest branches of the art ; and then followed the Race of all Nations, for which there were twenty-four competitors. The race was full of exciting and amusing incidents, and was won by the "Royal Prince." Skating was continued till 11-30, when the floor was given up to the dancers, who seemed to thoroughly appreciate the music of the Volunteer and Military bands.

It will be a matter of regret to many to think that the rinking season is drawing to close. The Rink wil, be kept open till the end of this month, and, if the weather is favourable, for a fortnight in March. Mr. Ridgeley has abandoned the idea of disposing of the Rink by means of a lottery, as there are legal difficulties in the way. He is now negotiating for its sale with some one in Calcutta, but, as an alternative, proposes to send it through to Bombay for next season.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th January was 259 against 236 and 246 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 32; there were 51 deaths from cholera, against 33 and 21 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 32. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 54 and 32, respectively, against 59 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·1 per mille per annum, against 28·2, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

A Threatened Water-famine in Bangalore.—There are already loud complaints about the discoloration of the drinking water supplied to the civilian population of Bangalore owing to the water in our wells and tanks having run very low. So early as four o'clock of a morning watercart men may be seen drawing water from the wells. When extra water is required for a house the cart-men positively decline to supply it, pleading that they cannot get any more till the next morning until the spring sets in. The Ulsoor Lake has now only six feet of water in it. The weather we have now since yesterday, the cold days having passed away with the 31st of January, will, we fear, have a marked effect on our water-supply, the hot days having already begun.—*Post*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Portuguese brig Esperance, Nakoda, arrived in port yesterday, from Damaon, laden with a general cargo.

The schooner Gulinar, Nacoda, cleared yesterday, for Inhambane, laden with a general cargo and 30 passengers on deck.

The British steamer Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain J Walters, cleared outwards for Antwerp yesterday, laden with a general cargo.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in port yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 275 passengers on deck.

The British steamer Volturno, 1,576 tons, Captain T R Watson, cleared yesterday, for Aden and Hull, with a general cargo and Lieutenants C L Shubrick and L S B Dunbar as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Sutlej	...	G. Worcester	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Henzada	1348	J. Avern	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Volterno	1537	T. R. Watson	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1271	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Bormida	1499	E. De Negri	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	5	A.H. Lloyd's N. S. Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Walters	8	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrell	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Esperance (brig)	Nakoda	Damaon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Locksley Hall (s)	Collin	Marseilles & Liverpool.
	Volturno (s)	Watson	Hull.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Peveril, Walters, for Antwerp.
Schooner Gulinar, Nakoda, for Inhambane.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hindoo, for Cutch and Coast.
Brig Amizade, for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	Nevassa s	Jones	Bombay, Jan 23.
	Castledale s	Weatherhead	Rangoon, Jan 29.
	Klio, ship	Bramslow	Colombo, Dec 29.
3	Ethiopia s	Paterson	Moulmein, Jan 30.
	Medea s	Mites	Colombo, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

February 1.—Steamers Madras, Shahjehan, Japan, and Baron Douglas and 2 ships (numbers undistinguishable.)

February 2.—Steamers Simla, Roumania and Bhundara, a schooner (showed G. V. S. M.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 5.

Keonen, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on duty, from Deolali.

Renton, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

February 6.

Paull, Major, Lanc Fusiliers, on leave, from Nagar.

McCudden, Major, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 6.

Roupell, Captain, E York Regt, on leave, to Matheran·

Fischer, Lieut, 5th Bombay L I, on leave, to Surat.

Dunbar, Lieut, 2nd Bedford Regt, on leave, to United Kingdom.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 7, 1889.

1. It has been intimated that there will be an inspection of the troops in garrison by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday, the 16th instant, and a rehearsal for this parade on the 9th instant, both of which the Corps will attend. Officers Commanding Companies will furnish probable numbers as soon as possible. The Commandant hopes that all available will turn out. The hour for parade will be notified later.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—February 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Haji Moosa Haji Hassum and others—Jefferson, B, D and K. Part heard.
203-88—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhai Visram vs. Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.
314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs. Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.
424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.
107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gokuldas Valabdas Manufacturing Co. vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.
380-38—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.
881-88—Tobin and R—Dame F H H Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S. F and N.
69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabbai and another vs. Bai Dhakubai and others—In person.
84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalji Doongersey and others vs. Dinbai and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·950
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	66·8
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 ours*	276

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 5.

For Liverpool.

Iran s—2,110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,800 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For London.

Drumfell s—730 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 71 cwts gum, S Pragji ; 125 cwts cloves, E Latham and Co ; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co ; 3,760 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 420 bales cotton, K Turruck and Co ; 575 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 225 cwts ginger, K Veerji ; 100 bales hemp, J L Kersten.

Henzada s—6,400 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas and Co.

Sutlej s—1 bale cotton, N P Nathan and Sons.

For Hull.

Volturno s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,240 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 4,560 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St George s—698 bales cotten, 1,282 cwts wheat and 4,741 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,999 cwts teelseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, and 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 90 cwts gum and 20 cases peacock feathers &c, K J Duttoomy ; 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Peveril s—1,365 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 90 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Worsley Hall s—2,005 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 800 cwts linseed, 500 cwts rapeseed, L Napoo.

For Marseilles.

Arara s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, 525 cwts gingelly seed, C C Jassawalla.

For Venice.

Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 80 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co ; 25 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—345 cwts raisins, 81 cwts byssbole and 18 cwts ooplate, N Lee Wah ; 16 bales twist, K Veerji ; 45 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mg. Co ; 65 bales twist, Colaba, L and M Co ; 90 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co ; 20 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 125 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co ; 70 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, J and S Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 30 bales cotton, S Sheodutrai ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 130 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s—10 bales twist, K Veerji ; 56 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 92 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Himalaya s—200 bales cotton, M Govandram ; 857 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

February 6.

For Liverpool.

Iran s—29,152 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 27 bales wool, E Sewji ; 700 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 42 bales cotton and 121 bales bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 360 cwts wheat, Sandy and Co ; 150 bales hemp, D Chaganlal ; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

Werneth Hall s—105 bales wool, H Coorji.

For London.

Drumfell s—400 cwts buffalo horns, J Purdhan ; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 95 cwts gum, B Sajun ; 457 cwts cloves, V Ebhrahim and Co; 4,094 cwts linseed and 502 cwts rapeseed and 110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 131 cwts cloves, R Motilall ; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

Sutlej s—375 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Hull.

Volturno s—212 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 800 cwts rapeseed 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Lycia s—909 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat, J Pachiri.

Peveril s—100 bales cotton, K, Nixon & Co ; 600 bales cotton. F Sauquet & Co.

For Havre.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier & Co ; 25 bales cotton F Sauquet & Co ; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 28 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Marseilles.

Arara s—10,000 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 750 cwts poppyseed, and 9,000 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon & Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s—41 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 30 bales twist, D M Petit Sons & Co.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—170 bales twist, J Campbell & Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—178 cwts raisins, C Ebram ; 24 bales twist, D M Petit Sons & Co ; 150 bales twist, D P Marker ; 25 bales twist, A H Chinoy ; 180 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, L Chutoo ; 219 cwts raisins and 12 cases gum, &c., M Dawoodbhai ; 140 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 33 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 58 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, F Sands and Co.

Deccan s—750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s—54 bales piece-goods, D M Petit Sons & Co.

For Calcutta.

Himalaya s—100 bales cotton, B. Hurdyall ; 127 bales cotton, V. Gungajull.

Kohinoor s—100 bales cotton, B. Hurdyall.

A writer went on Sunday (January 4th), says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to the afternoon service at Whitehall Chapel. This is what he says that he saw within its four walls :—Two clergymen, 2 beadles or pewapeners, 16 choristers, 33 congregation, including children, and 77 wax candles lighted. This gives 77 wax candles for 53 persons. The preacher, although it is rather cruel to name him, was the Rev. Dr. L. M'Analy.

A story is told in the *St. James's Gazette* of Mr. Labouchere, which, it remarks, is supposed to reflect credit upon him. More than 20 years ago he was elected member for Windsor, but unseated on petition. In the witness-box the question was put to him, "Have you directly or indirectly paid money for corrupt purposes ?" The anwer given was "No." Afterwards he joked the opposing council for not having pressed the question about expenditure, because payment had been made by bounds, which, "not being legal tender, were not money."

Brussels has been thrown into great excitement by a tragic event that happened in the court-yard of the house belonging to the Corporation of Fishmongers. Some days ago, a travelling menagerie arrived here, and attracted great attention by its enormous elephant. The menagerie bivouacked in the court-yard of the fishmongers' house. A boy of seventeen, who was employed in distributing hand-bills of the menagerie, was in the habit of teasing the elephant by twisting his tail. The elephant never remonstrated with the boy, and submitted to all his pranks with extraordinary patience. One morning the boy threw a bucketful of water over the elephant's head. This was too much. The weather was cold and the elephant lost its temper. With one whisk of its trunk it seized the boy by the right ankle, and whirled him twice over his head, and then dashed him against the wall. The boy was crushed as flat as a wafer. Death was instantaneous.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in Thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 12 Lamps. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—A Steady, HARDWORKING MAN as an ASSISTANT in a Retail and Wholesale Business. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JUST unpacked, a lovely variety of PAPER SHADES, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held this day, THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 3 p.m.

WANTED.—Two Competent PLUMBERS, Salary Rs. 45 and 30, per mensem. Apply personally to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

FOR SALE.—An Arab HORSE in good condition, about 14 hands, quiet to ride or drive, apply to "B.," care of this paper.

COME AND SEE our new Stock of Ladies Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, Handkerchieves and Parasols, Gent.'s Socks, Neckties, Soap, Scents, &c.—Everything Cheap at SHROFF BROTHERS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Real Manilla Cigar and Cigarettes is just to hand. Prices beyond Competition. A trial earnestly solicited.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET, furnished for the year 1889, situated in centre of Station a HOUSE, containing Drawing Room, Dining Room, three Bed Rooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms, one Spare Room. Rent Rs. 900, and pay of Mhallie. Apply to Major W. LOCH, Jodhpur.

WANTED.—A COW, in full milk, Aden or Kattyawad preferred. Address, stating particulars, COLLECTOR, Nasik.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW, near the Fort, for Three or Four Months, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a lady and gentleman. Address, "B.," care of this paper.

A YOUNG MAN, able to correspond German who was 11 years in Germany, in Woollen Trade, and 7 years in England, in Machine Business as Prime Cost Clerk, WANTED SITUATION in India, Address ROBERT AUGUST, Soverley Bridge, England.

WANTED.—A Good EUROPEAN SHIPPING CLERK, must have experience. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

TO BE LET.—The OFFICE PREMISES and GODOWNS, lately in possession of Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Apply to JAMSEDJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Dhun Mills Office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14; Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box; Kepler's Malt with Cod-liver Oil Rs. 1-6; Warner's Safe Cure Rs. 3-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Filloselle, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co, Rs 5-8 per dozen.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

REGULATION BROWN GLOVES, one Button and with Thumb Pieces as Horse Guards order and Sealed Pattern, just received fresh consignment.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand) Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported); Dallmeyer's Group Lens 5D; Drop shutter; and Sold Leather Case. All in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CAST IRON, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., C. I. E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction about 50 tons of cast iron scrap (broken pipes, &c.) at the Water Works' Stores at Chinchpoogly, which may be sold on the spot, THIS DAY, the 7th February 1889, at 3 p. m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 7, 1889.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F.J.	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Garsappa; by C.F.J.	1½ by ½
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	1½ by ¾

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MOST REQUISITE TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, CLUBS, MESSES, FAMILY AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

For sale at the undersigned Sale Rooms.

A fresh consignment of best light gravity Pilsener Beer, in new patent stopper bottles, in case of 4 dozen quart bottles.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Room as follows:—

5 cases fancy check cotton trousering cloth.
1 „ velvet.
1 „ gauz silk.
5 „ colored broad cloth.
4 new musical boxes.
10 boxes champagne in pints.
30 „ claret in quarts.
2 cases copying books.
2 „ note and letter papers.
1 „ envelopes.
5 „ bank post papers.
1 set of single harness.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
[illegible]uary 7, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

MONDAY'S quotation for Consols at 99⅛ is repeated in Reuter's financial message to hand this morning, which also makes silver unchanged at 42½d. per oz. In Rupee securities, however, there was an advance of 1-8 per cent yesterday in each denomination, at £65½ and £70 respectively. Indian sterling loan was unaltered, as also were the French funds. About £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council made extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of 2½ lakhs on Madras at 1s. 4⅝d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the extra sales of transfers last Wednesday and Thursday.

The Mincing Lane Markets were without further change; but Wheat was firmer, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal, other quotations coming unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet. The Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, of which the unusually large proportion of 10 per cent. were Surats. Mid-American at 5 9-16d. and other spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting the nearest. The day's Imports were 49,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change.

Ready Mid Uplands in New York was still at 10 cents yesterday; but May Futures were the turn higher, at 10·01 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, still showing higher figures than the preceding two years, and bringing the totals for comparison as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts...	27,000	21,000	23,000
Three days' do.	65,000	56,000	62,000
Since 1st Sept. 88....	4,509,000	4,641,000	4,537,000

Our market for the Staple opened steady this morning with prices generally on the level of yesterday evening's rates, though sellers of Good Broach, for March delivery, asked a rupee more. As the day advanced, however, a good demand for ready and forward Cotton was felt from European and native operators, which eventually led to a considerable business being done, and enabled sellers to establish a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a firm market. Of ready stuff, Julgaum and Bengals were most wanted, and some 4,000 bales in the aggregate of these descriptions changed hands at Rs. 200-8 for the former and Rs. 173-95 for the latter. Important lots of Dhulia at Rs. 193½-5, Akola at Rs. 198-200, and Broach at Rs. 236-7 were also taken. In arrival business the principal transactions reported were a big line of "Good" Barsee for February-April delivery at Rs. 206 and about 1,000 bales of "Good" Dharwar for May delivery at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of enquiry for export in this market to-day, and at the close it was found that a considerable business had been done; our last quotations still stand, however, for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have shown considerable animation to-day, and a good deal has been passing in a firm market, but without quotable change in prices on any line.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,434	bales.
Wheat	8,322	cwt.
Linseed	5,089	„
Rapeseed	2,521	„
Gingelly	6,711	„
Groundnuts	3,279	„

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. The Dragoman (s) and Florence (s), both for late February loading, have been taken up by speculators at 26s. 3d. per ton. Business has been done in Cotton to Liverpool and the Continent for this month's shipment at 27s. 6d. and for March shipment at 25s., and in Wheat to Liverpool for next month's shipment at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's quotations generally, but with 1s. 4 9-16d. for Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 19-32d. for Bank Demand going in one direction. Forward rates have been rather firmer, and late February and March Bills are up 1-32d. Only a moderate business has been passing. We quote ready at:—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·76¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further advanced a little to-day, Fours for cash having been quoted since the morning at 97½, while for the two next accounts 97 11-16 has been quoted for the former and 98 for the latter, with buyers for both at these rates. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES had been dealt in to the same moderate extent as of late to-day, and the following few changes in our list have been established:—Alliance Mill shares have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 610; David are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 575, and Jamshed, at Rs. 325; Indian Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,140; and Oriental Rs 2½, to Rs. 450. Bapty Flour shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 70; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,300; National Bank shares have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 130 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	912½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]20	$125 450		5 pct.	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p. ct	100 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	70
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,150
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	10	Rs.	21
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	[illegible]0
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	6,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½d
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101x[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	13,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co				p	90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	850	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

COOMBS—December 31, at Wimbledon, Surrey, (New Year's Eve), of consumption, James Audley Coombs, son of H A Coombs, District Superintendent, Bengal Police, Pubna, aged 22 years.

SYKES—January 6, at Upper Tooting, London S W, Arthur Herbert (Bertie), second son of Mr and Mrs G S Sykes, aged 15 years and [illegible] months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAHR—January 30, at Ebenezer Mission Station, Calcutta, the wife of Halfdan Bahr, of a son.

ENGEROFF—February 4, the wife of B Engeroff, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMSON—FAIRWEATHER—January 10, at Langhaugh, Brechin, N B, by the Rev George Munro, assisted by the Rev Hugh Aird, John Adamson, of Negapatam and Tuticorin, to Eliza Mary, daughter of David Fairweather, Esq.

McALPIN—GALLAGHER—January 31, at Dinapore, Francis Duncan, only son of the late Francis McAlpin, Esq., of Calcutta, to Amelia Josephine, youngest daughter of Matthew Gallagher, Esq, of Dinapore.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

SINCE the *Pioneer* has taken just a fortnight to prepare its commentary upon our article of the 23rd of January upon the protests of the two judges, there was no reason that we know of why it should not have stated our contention on the subject with ordinary accuracy. We are not sufficiently in love with our own words to repeat them unnecessarily. But as we are told that the *Bombay Gazette*, in its eagerness to accuse the judges, "picks out the phrase 'unjudicial denunciation' from the reply of the Government and hurls it at their heads," we may at once say that this is precisely what we did not do, and that nothing short of astonishing blindness on the part of the Allahabad writer can excuse this strange misrepresentation of what we had to say on the subject. "The Government," we wrote, "have spoken in rather more than sufficiently strong terms of what they call the 'unjudicial denunciation' that has been submitted to them. There is no need to follow up that line of treatment of the question. No one doubts that both the judges who approached the Government did so with an honest desire to do their duty to the public. But for all that we are bound to indicate that the representations contained in Mr. Jardine's minute in particular were premature, and in the strictly etymological sense of the word, prejudicial." This then is "picking out the phrase," and hurling it at the heads of the judges! How far north of Bombay is it necessary to go to learn to read plain language thus by contraries? We did pick out the phrase "unjudicial denunciation" it is true, but so far from hurling it at the judges' heads, or any one else's, we censured it as excessive, and declined to follow the Government in the method which they had chosen for expressing their divergence from the views of Messrs. Jardine and Birdwood. Further, it is as true that we "admonished the judges," or that we were "zealous against the judges," as that we hurled exaggerated phrases at them. What is true is that, having found four of the judges of the High Court refusing to follow two of their brethren in a particular course, we were able to concur with the four and unable to concur with the two. The minority in a jury, especially if it happens to be a small one, sometimes complains of the obstinacy and stupidity of the majority. We have not heard that this is the way with judges when there happens to be a difference of opinion amongst them. But it is evident that there are people outside who take this view of the matter, and who think it the right thing to count majorities and minorities *ā rebours*. We cannot quarrel with them; we only ask them to remember that it is not the *Bombay Gazette* which is answerable for the fact that the two protesting judges are in a minority in the High Court. There are four others who have had something to say in the matter, and one at least of whom has given expression to those very doubts about the powers of the High Court over subordinate judicial officer which, when we venture to state them, are set down by the *Pioneer* and other oracles as irrelevant. Now, however, that we have shown how much more fairly we have spoken of the dissident judges than our contemporary supposes us to have done, he may think it worth while to admonish much more serious offenders than ourselves. If journalistic dissent from the views of the minority is so reprehensible, is nothing to be said concerning judicial dissent? When the *Pioneer* has done with the errors of the *Bombay Gazette*, let it, in the name of the Poona shopkeeper's "abstract truth and justice," turn its attention to the judges who are as unconvinced of the appropriateness of Messrs. Birdwood and Jardine's intervention as we are. It is still busy, we see, with the Seven Bishops. When it has done with us and with them let it go for the four judges, and see whether it comes out of the fray with better fortune than King James did from his fray with the Seven Bishops. Meantime the protests that our contemporary is making against technical views of the case come not a little inappropriately from a quarter in which the necessity of a strictly technical procedure was from the first passionately insisted upon. To say that Mr. Candy, when dealing with the Hunmantrao appeal, settled the question of the degree of guilt of Dabir and Sindekar is to ignore altogether the relationship in which the Sessions Judge stood in regard to these men. It must be in an entirely new Criminal Procedure Code that the writer has discovered that a judge can define the degree and quality of the guilt of a person who is not before him, and who, if he were before him, would appear in the character only of a witness. It is mainly because the degree of these men's guilt could not be ascertained until the whole case was before the Government that we have deprecated premature dealing with them. As we have shown, there are gradations of culpability in offences of this kind, which were present to the minds of the authors of the Penal Code, and which cannot be ignored in any just decision in regard to these cases as a whole. And it was certainly under no sense of being "driven into a corner," as our contemporary says, that we insisted upon that consideration, but with a very clear perception of its necessary application to the problem that awaits solution.

A VERY angry controversy has arisen in Calcutta between two daily papers on the one side, and another newspaper and Reuter's Agency on the other. It appears that one of the former took occasion recently to denounce the shortcomings of Reuter's service of European intelligence, which is affirmed to be worse now than at any previous period during the last thirty years. This severe criticism gave rise to the retort that the critic long since ceased to subscribe for Reuter's Telegrams, but had not ceased to publish them without payment. The rejoinder is in effect that it would be very foolish to pay several hundred rupees per mensem for telegrams which are obtained by rival newspapers for a payment of Rs. 3 per mensem, and that Reuter himself has rendered this competition possible by allowing one of the newspapers to issue a subordinate telegraph service at Rs. 3 a month to all who subscribe to it—Reuter obtaining in return Rs. 300 from the paper which is allowed to forestall the regular subscribers. The rejoinder is good so far as it goes, but it leaves out of sight the fact that Reuter's Agency has been sadly crippled and embarrassed by the non-existence of a copyright law which would give a day's or even an hour's guarantee against the audacity of pirates. There is no reason whatever, as matters stand, why all the papers in India, save one, should not do what the far greater number do—publish Reuter's and all other telegrams within an hour of their first appearance, and pay nothing whatever to Reuter or any one else. Next to Reuter—perhaps we might without exaggeration say more than Reuter—the *Bombay Gazette* has suffered by the wholesale piracy which appropriates, often without even the courtesy of aknowledgment, costly telegrams from Europe, or from any place where a bombardment or a battle is in progress. The Calcutta papers freely help themselves to our telegrams, and some of them have published special editions with our telegrams within a couple of hours of their publication in the early morning in Bombay. We have pointed out this grievance from time to time, and besought the Government to pass the Copyright Bill which Mr. Ilbert had drawn up. We were quite willing to accord the vernacular papers right of free warren over our telegraphic columns, provided we were given even a thirty-six hours' copyright of the English version and thus render it expedient or "commercial" on the part of our enterprising contemporaries to share the expense of the news they were as anxious as ourselves to give to the public. The answer was "that only Reuter and the *Bombay Gazette* would profit by a copyright in telegrams, and that it was to the general interest to encourage free trade in news!" These words were actually used; they are not our rendering of the reasons assigned for dropping the Copyright Bill. We pointed out that free trade in corn was an excellent thing in itself, but that to allow every trader to help himself freely to every quarter of wheat arriving in port would not encourage the importation of that necessary of life; it would be idle to expect that wheat would be imported if its free appropriation on arrival were to be permitted and absurdly called "free trade." While there is no copyright, it is unprofitable to organise a service of telegrams at great trouble and expense which can be utilised by those who merely make up their minds not to pay for the news. Reuter complains that even his telegrams which are not issued as bulletins in Calcutta are published all the same next morning by non-subscribing papers. Why not? They are doubtless obtained from the evening editions of papers published at Madras or Allahabad. The whole system is breaking down. It is useless to pour out denunciations on Reuter's Agency for not giving a better service under existing circumstances. His hands are tied—as our own have been. How many papers in all India contribute to the cost of his service, or have thought it necessary or decent to share the cost of our special telegrams, which are not exactly "picked up in the gutter?" Every one of the seven hundred and fifty native newspapers have Reuter's telegrams. How many of them pay him a single rupee for the news which they use and abuse? We should not be far wrong if we said not one in a hundred—probably not one out of the whole number. If a copyright law gave security for even a night and a day to that species of property, India could have a telegraph service second to none in the world. Australia has an excellent service; but the first step to the creation of it was the enactment of a copyright law giving forty-eight hours property in cablegrams.

WE learn that Mr. Gopal Babajee Hirphatak, B.A., head-master of Nasik High School, has been summarily dismissed from the service of Government. Mr. Hirphatak's name was conspicuous some weeks ago in connection with what was called the "Nasik Defamation Case." The precise details of the case have not transpired, but it would appear that some of the assistant teachers or senior boys of the Nasik High School made charges against their head-master imputing immorality to him of a very gross description. Government after a departmental inquiry decided to require Mr. Hirphatak to clear his character by instituting criminal proceedings against his accusers for their calumnious reports, which, if untrue, constituted defamation of character of a particularly aggravated kind. Mr. Hirphatak in the first instance commenced the criminal proceedings against his defamers, but failed to appear to prosecute them to a termination, and the charges were ultimately dismissed by the Magistrate—Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, Poona,—who expressed his belief that the plaintiff had no intention of going on with the case. The subsequent proceedings are not known, but Government has now apparently arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Hirphatak has failed to clear his character and is to be regarded as guilty by default, and he has consequently been removed from the Government service. This summary dismissal of a gentleman who had given upwards of twenty years of his life to the service of Government, and who had risen to the high and responsible position of head-master of a large and flourishing high school, is unquestionably an incident of a painful and disquieting nature. Happening at the same time with other revelations of infidelity to trust it is inevitable, however unjust it may be, that many will be ready to adopt the words of the American humourist and ask:—"Do we sleep, do we dream, or is visions about? Is our education a failure? Or is moral culture left out?" The coincidence is certainly unfortunate. From all we hear the collapse of the criminal proceedings has had one good result in saving the public from startling and sensational evidence of an unedifying kind. We may add that we have heard, though we do not vouch for the fact, that Mr. Hirphatak was brought up in a mission school, and was a bright and shining light therein before he enlisted in the service of Government. This circumstance will doubtless strengthen the regret expressed so passionately by Dr. Peterson at the opening of the new Elphinstone College that the Government had not sent up to Simla the opinion of the Professors of the Common Room of that institution that no faith can be placed in forced lessons in morals, and that ethics are best imbibed in the atmosphere of the Common Rooms of the secular colleges. The complacent optimism of this estimate of the dynamic value of the personal virtues of the Professors may have seemed to their employers somewhat excessive; a slight misgiving probably occasioned the omission of the passage from the collection of opinions on this important and difficult question of moral training which was sent to the Government of India. But the Professoriate are not the less resolute in the strong belief that they diffuse around them sufficient moral ozone for the whole community, and we should be sorry to hint a doubt on the subject.

WHILE the Professors of the Elphinstone College have no faith in forced lessons in morals they have "perfect faith in English literature permeated as that is by Christian ethics." They hold further that a liberal education can never be the mother of ignorance [which goes without saying], immorality, or irreligion." We are here in presence of propositions which are not altogether so axiomatic as they seem. The great difficulty which confronts the Government when it is moved to prepare an authoritative manual of morals is how to devise a work of the kind which shall not be obnoxious to the suspicion of resting its claims to attention and respect on the basis of any particular form of religious faith. The difficulty has been to find a common ground on which Hindus, Mahomedans, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, and Christians can take their stand. If this difficulty can be so easily turned that the Christian ethics permeating "English literature" be all-sufficient, it is marvellous that it has been allowed to stand in the way of a moral lesson book so long. But is it true that Christian ethics premeated all English literature as it undoubtedly does all the admirable works issued by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. Are the world-renowned works of Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan dramatists permeated by Christian ethics? Macbeth, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, the Midsummer Night's Dream, are these works all ethical, or Christian, in any particular. Milton stands in a different category, but Dr. Johnson held that Satan was the hero in Paradise Lost. Passing over Wycherley and the other writers of the Restoration, what of the Christian ethics of Tom Jones, of Amelia, of Roderick Random of Tristam Shandy? Byron's Childe Harold, to say nothing of Don Juan, can scarcely be regarded as permeated with morality of any kind, and still less with Christian morality. Burn's fame does not rest upon his Cotter's Saturday Night, but upon the deathless lyrics which proclaimed a Pagan enjoyment of health and spirits while they lasted. Moore's Lalla Rookh might have been written by Hafiz. The Christian ethics of poems of Little are not visible at first sight. To speak of ethics permeating literature is about as informing as to attribute a high morality to Johnson's Dictionary; a good deal would depend on what a saint or a Zola looked for in either. Literature in its highest form is compatible with a most woeful amount of immorality and irreligion, as the example of many nations, ancient and modern, abundantly shows. The Augustan age of literature is seldom indeed that in which the public morals are at their highest water-mark. Is literature, therefore, necessarily immoral? Not at all. But it is immoral, like art, like science, and to say that either literature or science can never be the mother of ignorance, is to say that heat is not cold, and that what is short is not long Both literature and science are compatible with [illegible] irreligion, and, like a certain text-b[illegible] in the hands of unscrupulous te[illegible] turned to bad uses. Considerable [illegible] in both is often found to coexist wit[illegible] able amount of immorality and[illegible] which is another way of saying that[illegible] culture does not always involve m[illegible] tion. The more is the pity. Still[illegible] deductions are allowed for, it must be[illegible] that the tendencies, not of ourselve[illegible] make for righteousness, have freest pla[illegible] tured minds, and are not of much avail[illegible] ignorance and brutality shut out the lig[illegible]

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, [illegible] panied by the Grand Duke of Olden[illegible] Generals Knowles, Adams, and Gille[illegible] Colonels Becher, Cavaye, and [illegible] arrived at Neemuch yesterday [illegible] inspection duty, and are expected [illegible] until the 9th instant.

MR. R. G. OXENHAM, Princi[illegible] College, Poona, proceeds to Eu[illegible] mail on 8 months' furlough. [illegible] Principal for Mr. Oxenham du[illegible]

YESTERDAY was the day [illegible] election by the Chamber of[illegible] Councillors to represent that[illegible] pal Corporation under the p[illegible] Municipal Act. The ballot[illegible] rooms of the Chamber and r[illegible] of Mr. George Cotton (of[illegible] Greaves, Cotton and Co.) an[illegible] (of the firm of Messrs. Tobin [illegible]

THE net value of gold impo[illegible] the beginning of the officia[illegible] December was Rs. 1,82,49,845, [illegible] imported was Rs. 5,16,24,896 ma[illegible] imports of the precious metals[illegible] The assay value of coins and b[illegible] the Indian mints during the sa[illegible] Rs. 4,83,78,915, and of the same[illegible] examined Rs. 5,12,65,621.

THE Patna Missionary case was speciall[illegible] to have come on at the Calcutta High Court [illegible] Saturday, but there was no criminal court sitting. The case will not probably, therefore, come up in its order in the list, and may not come on for several days.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that indignation meetings were held at Bhusawul and Igatpuri on Sunday last protesting against "the insulting language contained in Cardinal Rampolla's letter to the great discredit and dishonour of the Portuguese community." The meetings unanimously resolved that satisfaction for the insult should be obtained, and that they were ready to join in any movement that may have for its object full reparation, their community having been degraded in the eyes of the Indian public by so eminent a personage as the Papal Secretary of State.

THE following changes and appointments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are gazetted:—Mr. S. A. Hill, Professor, Muir College, Allahabad, is going on furlough for nine months. Captain J. P. Spankie, Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata, is granted furlough for a year and eight months. Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal, is going on furlough for one year. Mr. J. R. Hope, Joint Magistrate, Jaunpur, acts as Professor of Physical Science at the Muir College. Mr. H. Ross officiates as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Meerut. Mr. C. Dodd is appointed Inspector of Schools in the Benares and Allahabad divisions. The Rev. W. Burdett is appointed Chaplain of Rurki. Captain W. Hewett goes as Cantonment Magistrate from Allahabad to Chakrata. Mr. L. G. Evans, Joint Magistrate, is transferred from Unao to Sitapur.

As illustrating the material from which the British Navy is recruited the proceedings of the Royal Humane Society at a recent meeting may be quoted. The Stanhope Gold Medal, the highest honour the Society can bestow, was presented to Albert Battison, aged 17 years, a hand on board H. M. S. Impregnable for saving Annie Freer, aged 13, in the following circumstances:—The Soar, at Leicester, being frozen, the girl attempted to cross it on the ice, when she broke through and became immersed in 14ft. of water. A man went out part of the way to the girl's assistance, but returned, failing in his attempt to reach her. Battison then went on the ice, dived under it, got hold of the girl, and in coming up broke the ice with his head. He succeeded in bringing the girl to the surface and afterwards to the shore.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It has been finally settled that the future meetings of the National Rifle Association are to be held on the Dunstable Downs, the site chosen at Brookwood having had to be abandoned owing to the high price asked for the land.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

The action brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* in the Scotch Courts, has been dismissed with costs, the Court having no jurisdiction.

MR. O'BRIEN RESUMES HIS CLOTHES.

The authorities have allowed Mr. O'Brien to discard jail clothes, and resume his ordinary attire.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

The Radical majority of the London County Council have elected entirely Radical Aldermen, with the exception of Lord Meath, ignoring the moderate list.

THE FENIANS AND MR. PARNELL.

Before the Parnell Commission yesterday, Lecaron, an American Fenian, deposed that the Clan-na-gael had arranged Mr. Parnell's tours in America, and that during the latter's stay in that country he tried to join the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but was not accepted as a member as he was considered more useful outside than in the Brotherhood. Lecaron further deposed that Mr. Parnell had told him that he aimed at obtaining complete autonomy for Ireland, and that force alone would be effectual for the purpose. Mr. Parnell also advocated the necessity of a general rising in Ireland when money and men were available.

THE FUNERAL OF PRINCE RUDOLPH.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

The funeral of H. R. H. Prince Rudolph took place to-day. The ceremony was brief but impressive. The route all along to the Capuchins Church was draped in black, and lined on each side by large multitudes of people who were most reverent in their demeanour.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION

BERLIN, Feb. 6.

The bimetallist party in the Reichstag will introduce a motion that Germany acts in concert with England in the event of the latter initiating proposals to restore the standard of Silver.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6.

Advices from Chinkiang state that a serious riot against foreigners has occurred there.

The British Consulate and seven houses belong-
rs have been burnt to the ground,
known, no lives have been lost.
's Sloop-of-War *Mutine* has been
e scene of the disturbance.

E INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Feb. 5

O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with
English mails of the 25th ult. left here
y at 4 p.m. this evening.

MINAL CHARGES AGAINST A MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

eer learns that the Reverend Arthur
Church Missionary Society, charged
Mr. Wallace, a Planter, was to-
imla of criminal trespass and
fined Rs. 150 for the former,
tter charge.

COAST RAILWAY.

sulting Engineer, Madras,
naisance of the East Coast

HAR RAILWAY.

Colonel Conway Gordon,
am-Behar Railway, which
connect with the Tirhoot
ry at the Kosi.

IP ON DUBIOUS UBLICATIONS.

ent of India, it is understood, will,
ercise the same powers of censorship
dubious publications which are now
urable at our Indian Railway book stalls.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The two most important cases at the present High Court Sessions have been heard, Sergeant. Thomas Hardwick of the S. Battery, 1st Brigade R.A. being sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of his wife at Bellary by cutting her throat. Grave provocation was established.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

The case against a European woman for bigamy, resulted in favor of the prisoner. She had not seen or heard of her first husband for nineteen years till he was produced in Court a few days ago.

THE MADRAS BREAK-WATER.

The work on the Madras break-water, has been resumed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla Feb. 6.—The barometer has risen in Sind and Beluchistan, and fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Rajputana and Central India, hence the shallowness. The depression yesterday in Sind is moving along the usual eastward track. It has given some cloud, but no rain has fallen, except at Quetta. The pressure is very uniform in Northern India, and winds are very light and unsteady.

The temperature has fallen in Burmah and in the north of the Punjab, and risen elsewhere. The rise is large in Sind, Rajputana, and Guzerat, where the temperature yesterday was five degrees above normal. The temperature is four degrees below normal in Bengal, three in the North-West Provinces, but moderate in Burmah. Cloudy weather is reported in Upper and Central India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Feb. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ lbs. Shirtings	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

The sum of £ 100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(February 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi 12-30 on Thursday 7th instant. Cable Punta Rassa Key West is still interrupted. Telegrams for the West Indies and Guyana will be sent over the interrupted section by boats leaving twice a week without extra charge. The Galveston route is now open. Cable Trinidad, Demerara is interrupted. This cuts off the communication with British Guiana.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 5.

10 p.m.	71·1

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	79·4

That sly jade, Fortune, as it was the fashion of eighteenth-century novelists to say, has just played M. Jules Lerroux a most coquettish trick, says the *Globe*. Jules, in the elegant language of a contemporary, was had up before the "beaks," not for any great crime, not for murder, or forgery, or robbery, but for petty theft. Nor was it the first time, for, truth to tell, his hands were sticky, and the sentence passed upon him was two months' imprisonment. Yet fortune, as the event proved, had but frowned to disguise a smile. Jules was the Long Lost Heir to £20,000, and the police reports disclosed his identity. Twenty avid claimants had answered advertisements and claimed the property, but the real Simon Pure, being unable to read and preoccupied with thieving, kept silent, and apparently had forgotten the old Médoc wine-grower, his grandpapa, who left him this fortune, which accordingly he will inherit when his term is served. Query, what will he do with it?

In a meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, M. Joseph Korosi, director of the Budapest Statistical Bureau, read a paper on "The Influence of Parents' Ages on the Vitality of Children." This is a subject which has been hitberto but scantily treated in ethnographical statistics, but M. Korosi has collected about 30,000 data, and has come to the following conclusions:—Mothers under twenty years of age and fathers under twenty-four have children more weakly than parents of riper age. Their children are more subject to pulmonary diseases. The healthiest children are those whose fathers are from twenty-five to forty years of age, and whose mothers are from twenty to thirty years old. M. Korosi says that the best marriages are those in which the husband is senior to the wife; but a woman from thirty to to thirty-five years old will have healthier children if her husband be somewhat younger than herself. A man from thirty to forty years old ought to take a wife from twenty to thirty. If the mother be five years older than the father the vitality of the children becomes impaired.

As there is some doubt, remarks the *British Medical Journal*, as to the quantity of tannin extracted from tea by short and long infusion and also as to the percentage of tannin in different teas, the following note of the result of some experiments on three samples, unblended, sent to us by Dr. Hale White, of Guy's Hospital, will be read with interest. The result, Dr. White adds, is what might have been expected, as tannin is very soluble in hot water, and nobody who has drunk Assam or any other Indian tea and the choicest China, would require any scientific analysis to tell him which would be most likely to disorder the stomach and nerves. It is of course true that any tea which has been infused for some time has a more marked effect than tea which has been infused a shorter time: but this difference is due not so much to the tannin as to strength. The moral, therefore, for persons with weak digestion is to select the best China tea they can get, and not to drink it strong; to be satisted with flavour and not to desire intoxication. They must be particularly careful, also, to see that the tea is not blended.

The hopes which were entertained in the United States of producing cast steel guns of sufficient strength to stand the requirements of actual service have met with a serious check, if not final disappointment. The new steel gun was 193 inches in length and was to be tested with 38 lbs. of powder on the first charge and 48 lbs. for ten consecutive shots following. It carried a 100-lb. conical shot, which was to be fired into the earth bank 200 yards away. The second load contained 48 lbs. of powder, the regulation charge. With a tremendous roar, the second discharge came, startling the auditors and spectators. It had done its work. The great gun lay dismantled. It was broken from the trunnions to the but in over twenty pieces. From the trunnions to the muzzle it remained in one piece. The ball deflected about 20 feet above, where it was aimed. The gun showed weakness in the breech, where it ought to have had strength. The fragments of the gun all flew backward. An investigation is to be made, with a view to discover, if possible, the exact causes of the disaster.

The United States has 57,376 post-offices, as against 18,688 in Germany, 17,587 in Great Britain, and 7,296 in France. Excluding Germany, the United States has about as many post-offices as all the countries of Europe combined, and is adding to the number at the rate of about 2,000 per annum. In the gross postal revenue, the United States stands first with 52,695,176·79 dols., while that of Germany is 45,194,357 dols., of Great Britain 42,362,346 dols., and of France, 28,779,301 dols. The present rates of postage in this country are, everything considered, the lowest in the world. In the length of its mail routes, the United States is far ahead of any other country, with 403,976 miles, while those of Germany aggregate only 65,885 miles, those of Great Britain 44,275 miles, and those of France 65,334 miles; and in the mileage of mail service annually performed, the United States is immeasurably ahead of all other nations, the service of this country amounting to 287,251,045 miles, that of Germany to 132,011,695 miles, that of Great Britain to 52,669,584 miles, and that of France to 90,980,803 miles.

A SKETCH OF THE LATE PRINCE RUDOLPH.

Count Paul Vasili, who in his sketches of society in the various European capitals has given more vivid portraits of the kings and statesmen and diplomatists of the day than any of his contemporaries, devotes a chapter in *La Société de Vienne* to the late Crown Prince and the Princess Stephanie. The sketch is about five years old, but it is worth translating. The Prince Imperial, Count Vasili says, like all heirs to thrones, has the qualities which the people desire, qualities different from those of his father, and naturally, since he has not to govern yet, he has no faults. His first step was a master stroke. His first speech, which was delivered at the opening of the Electrical Exhibition, and his happy phrase, the "sea of light," which Austria was about to spread over the world, were greatly appreciated and much applauded, and won for him an undoubted popularity. The Archduke Rudolph has since then spoken in public several times, and has given fresh evidence of possessing a subtle and cultivated mind. He is a good writer as well as a capable orator; he has published two splendidly illustrated books of travel, one on the course of the Danube and the other on the East. The Prince is a careful narrator, a close observer, and an elegant and easy writer. He is besides a pupil of the celebrated naturalist, Doctor Brehm, who died recently. His entrance into the ranks of literature was celebrated as it deserved to be. The Universities of Vienna conferred upon him the Doctor's degree. A very enlightened man himself, he cultivates the society of scholars and of men of letters. He takes pleasure in gathering them around him and in attaching them to his person, charming them the more by his presence in that he never attempts to patronise them, and in their company he prides himself rather upon being the man of intellect and talent than the Prince. He stands high in public opinion, at the same time that he appreciates it at its real value. He is well disposed towards the press, and counts several simple journalists amongst his acquaintances. Though in many other respects different from his father, he has, like the Emperor, a passion for the chase. He is free from the military spirit, though he once thought it his duty to combat in a military journal the opinions to which the Archduke John had given expression on the education of the soldier. His early youth was not as agreeable as the youth of Princes ordinarily is. His education was that of a son of the regiment, strict, severe, and disciplined. In regard to this, as in all family matters, the Emperor and the Empress were in close accord. His first tutor was General Gondrecourt, whose severity is well known. "He must be a very mischievous boy if they want me," said the General, who quite understood his own character when he was suddenly called upon to take charge of the Prince. When he became a young man, the Crown Prince entered upon regular military service. He thoroughly understands the military machine, which he has had ample opportunity to study. His instruction in this respect was so far serious, that the Emperor gave him actual command of a regiment. Hitherto the Austrian Archdukes had been colonels only in name. More than once the Crown Prince suffered from the bluntness of Count Gondrecourt, and notwithstanding the respect for duty which he had inherited from the Emperor, he would often have preferred to be at large or to shut himself up in his study, putting his regiment through the same manœuvres a hundred times over. All the charms of life came to him at once, when the most agreeable of men and the one most opposed to Count Gondrecourt was placed at his side —Count Charles de Bombelles, to-day Grand Master of the Court to the Crown Prince. The descendant of a family of French emigrants, accustomed to the splendours of the reign of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., and of the Regent, Count Charles de Bombelles is the son and the grandson of courtiers; his father was one of the Governors of the present Emperor and his brothers. Count Charles de Bombelles was born at Court. He was the playmate of his father's pupils, and he spent his youth as Chamberlain of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian. He accompanied and assisted the unhappy Maximilian in Mexico. After the downfall of Maximilian, the Count return to Vienna, where he was attached to the service of the Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor of Mexico and of the Austrian Emperor. Anyone else would have lost in such an enterprise the good humour and the charming vivacity which characterised the Count de Bombelles. His French nature preserved him. If he was chosen after his return for the object of teaching his pupil the terrible lessons of life, it was the contrary that happened. He aimed at providing distractions for a young Prince who had been brought up too severely, too much under military influence. He encouraged his taste for letters, studied with him, worked with him. Himself a charming conversationalist, he made the Prince become one also. Musician himself, he made a musician of the Prince, and so prepared him to appreciate the exceptional talent of his *fiance*. The household of the Crown Prince was thus prepared, thanks to the Count de Bombelles, to receive the fairest and most accomplished of Princesses. The charm of a palace, like that of a cottage, is beauty. Its most precious possession is the presence of an amiable woman. People enjoy speaking of the Archduchess Stephanie, because there is nothing but good to be said of her. She is to the Empress what the Crown Prince is to the Emperor. Smiling, chatty, and merry, radiant in body and in mind, she is the embodiment of youthful enchantment, and knows how to win all hearts. I had known her when quite a child at Brussels; when I saw her again at Vienna she remembered me, and to put me at my ease she said:—"My dear Count, you will be as kind to my children as you were to me" The Archduchess adores children, and shows a lively interest even in those she passes in the street. She is a good musician, as other members of the House of Austria have been. The Emperor Francis II. and his brother Anthony and Rudolph for example were excellent instrumentalists. In those days, Colonel Kuteschera, Aide-de Camp General of the Emperor, had, by his relationship with the imperial valet Jellinek, become the most influential man in Austria; he kept up his influence for many years through his talent as a violinist and a member of the quartette in which the Emperor Francis II. played. The day the genius of music returns to the Burg of Vienna it will seat itself at the Archduchess Stephanie's piano.

THE DHARAVIE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in the *Gazette* of Monday last from the custodian of Dharavie cemetery, I wish to point out that some of the statements therein made with regard to Sewri cemetery are inaccurate. Your correspondent writes that the Municipality "supplies sand and gravel for the footpaths and pays for two sepoys who are stationed there to look after it." Further on he indicates that the "Municipality defrays the expenses" of grave digging, &c., in Sewri. The Municipality does nothing of the kind. It has never contributed, directly or indirectly, to the upkeep and maintenance of the Sewri cemetery, which, under the management of the Bombay Christian Burial Board is self-supporting.—Yours, &c.,

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay, Feb. 5. Bombay Christian Burial Board.

WARORA COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of January 22nd it is stated that the Warora Colliery during the past official year returned Rs. 75,611 with an expenditure of Rs. 3,99,469, while the Umaria Colliery returned Rs 1,14,473 with an expenditure of Rs. 26,340—a net profit of Rs. 88,133. The figures respecting the Umaria Colliery do not agree with those given by the Director-General of Railways in the Administration Report for the past official year, in which it is stated that the total earnings of the Umaria Colliery have amounted to Rs. 1,14,000 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,09,000, resulting in an approximate profit of about Rs. 5,000.—Yours, &c.,

Warora, C. P., Feb. 4. COALS.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE DISASTROUS FIRES IN BOMBAY.

It is many years since two such destructive and disastrous fires as those of Tuesday night occurred simultaneously in Bombay, although it is a matter for surprise it spread no further than it did, or that it broke out in no other quarter, considering how the rather strong breeze that was blowing at the time carried away crackling embers and burning sparks, scattering them right and left over the roofs of buildings not merely in the close vicinity, but a considerable way off. It was feared at the time the flames would not confine themselves to Bellasis Junction Road, and many were quite prepared, while the fire was at its height, to hear of a further outbreak somewhere else. Luckily, however, those fears were not realised, for had such a thing happened, it is a question if the fire brigade would have been able to cope with it. Between the two, their hands were quite full enough, and, to give them their due, what work they did, they did well.

THE FIRE AT BELLASIS ROAD.

A visit to the ruins at Bellasis Junction Road in daylight yesterday showed the true extent of Tuesday night's conflagration and the manner in which the flames had worked their way from one building to another. How it originated still remains a mystery. At least no one can say how it broke out. It certainly did commence in a small low building at the rear to which access was got from the road by a blind gully. In the afternoon, at about two o'clock, dinner was partaken of by the Hindoos who dwelt in the house, and afterwards the fire was said to have been put out. Now it happened that the cook-room and a chamber where spices, cocoanut matting, and a lot of other inflammable materials were stored were only divided by a thin partition, and it also happened, curiously enough, that against this partition stood the stove. It is supposed, therefore, that the fire could not have been put out thoroughly, and had caught hold of a part of the cocoa matting which protruded through the partition. Of course this was early in the afternoon; but then it is easily understood how it would take several hours to burst into flame. Certainly this is only a conjecture; but from the manner in which the fire broke out, and from the spot where it was first seen, no other reason can be given. The first warning of fire was a strong choking smell, which pervaded the atmosphere in the vicinity. Then smoke began to rise, which was soon discovered to be issuing from the store-room. So thick and so suffocating, however, was the smoke which drove back any who attempted to approach, that all attempts to put out the fire were frustrated until the Fire brigade arrived on the scene The flames rapidly enveloped the whole building, the spices affording the very best of fuel. They roared and hissed, now sinking down as if dying out, and again flying up with a report that almost suggested an explosion. Then, as would be seen from the account in yesterday's issue, another building, also in the rear, belonging to Bunya Jugjiwan Dyaram, and likewise occupied by Hindoos, was seized and thence spread to the roof of the three-storey block facing the street, occupied by H. Maine, a driver on the G. I. P. Railway. It is not going too far to say that all the buildings attacked by the fire are wrecks. The small building where the disaster originated is totally destroyed, the other block of dwellings at the end of the gully which the fire laid hold of second was not only completely gutted, but a great portion of the walls have been levelled to the ground, while Mr. Maine's house also presents a melancholy spectacle. Mr. Maine has suffered sadly. He was absent at work when the outbreak occurred, and his wife and children were asleep, from which they were aroused by the noise. There was no time to snatch up even an article of clothing. But mother and children, rushing out in their night dresses, were taken to the bungalow of a friend close by, and lodged there for the night. As the flames burst through the roof and streamed from the windows, the interior was plainly visible, and it was sad to see the mirrors and pictures and beautiful blackwood furniture being licked up, shrivelled, and reduced to ashes. Mr. Maine's loss is over Rs. 2,000, and it is not covered by insurance. It was about two in the morning ere all danger of further disaster was past and ere any of the engines were withdrawn; but up till eight o'clock yesterday morning one engine was left to play upon the smouldering ruins. After that, all trace of smoke being gone, the hose was withdrawn, only some policemen being left on the watch. Not much was done yesterday in the way of removing the rubbish, although it was almost pitiable to watch the sufferers digging and searching amongst the mounds of fallen bricks, ashes, and charred wood, for bits of furniture and articles they valued that had been buried amongst the *debris*. It was easily observed, also, how the fire had been checked. It was mentioned in our account of yesterday that the supply of water was not all that could be desired. It certainly was not, and the flames might have been checked sooner had it been otherwise; but it is enough to astonish one how other buildings standing in such close proximity as they do to those now destroyed did not also fall a prey to the flames. In one block some windows were burnt and the walls were charred, but a well-directed torrent of water prevented any further damage. A list of the sufferers has not yet been made out, nor has as yet a proper estimate of the damage been arrived at, but it cannot be much under Rs. 30,000.

THIEVING AT THE FIRE.

In the confusion and excitement that prevailed, a reklah driver, named Gunnoo Govind, seized an opportunity to do some thieving. A goldsmith, named Mahadoo Khundoo, taking alarm at the rapid spread of the fire, was removing his property from his dwelling to a place of safety, when Govind offered to assist, and under that pretence he took up a box, which, on gaining the street, he made off with; but he was seen by a policeman, whose suspicions being aroused, asked him where he was going and what was in the box. The man's evasive replies only strengthened the constable's suspicions, and he was taken into custody. At the Police Court yesterday he was found guilty of the theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HAHALUXMEE GIRL.

There is not much to add regarding the destruction by fire of the stacks of grass and hay off Clarke and De Lisle Roads at Mahaluxmee. It is still burning, and likely to continue so for days to come. Here again a list of those who have sustained loss by the awful fire has not yet been made out, but they number twenty-eight, and the entire loss is estimated at something like a lakh and a half of rupees. The hose was still busily plied yesterday, not for the purpose of attempting to put out the fire, for that was out of the question—there being nothing for it now but to let it burn itself out,—but to be on the spot in case of any of the burning wisps, which were carried high in the air, settling upon and setting fire to any of the buildings in the vicinity. The force of the wind on the night of the outbreak may be imagined when yesterday morning even on Malabar Hill and in the streets of the city right down to the shore heaps of the burnt hay from Mahaluxmee lay upon the ground, mingled with the dust as it drove along the roads before the breeze. The scene of the fire was yesterday visited by large crowds of people, but it was noticeable that they did not stay long. For one reason thatt here was not much in the spectacle to attract. It simply appeared a great mass of black smouldering ash, from which here and there issued small tongues of fire, and again the heat in Clark Road was simply unbearable, while the smoke was blinding and choking. For this reason, too, Inspectors Holdway and M'Cubbin and the police of whom they were in charge had a most unpleasant duty.

A correspondent writes from Vienna:—Another instance of the power of music over wolves is reported from Czernowitz. A few days ago the mail part plying between Iakabeni and Dorna, in South Bukowina, came up with a pack of those fierce quadrupeds. The horses stopped short, and the driver was just about to despair of escaping, when the idea occurred to him to blow his horn. He did so for his life, producing cacophonic music that Richard Wagner might have envied. The wolves listened at first, and then began to howl piteously, finally retreating ignominiously to the depths of the adjacent forest.

MILITARY REVIEW AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, February 5.

As I telegraphed to you on Monday, H. H. the Gaekwar's Army was reviewed by General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General, yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock. The Army was in full dress uniform and was formed in two lines. The Infantry brigade formed the first line and the Cavalry the second line. At half-past seven o'clock, General Sir Harry Prendergast with Captain J. H. Sadler, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, appeared on the ground, and was received with a salute by H. H. Anundrao Gaekwar, the Commander-in Chief of the Army, the massed bands playing the National Anthem.

When passing down the lines, he was accompanied by H. H. Anundroa Gaekwar and General Hardie preceded by the Staff. After inspection, H. H. conducted General Sir Harry Prendergast to the saluting flag. When proceeding to take up his position, the Artillery began thundering a salute of 13 rounds. It appears it was pre-arranged that the Artillery salute should be fired after General Sir Harry Prendergast had passed down the ranks. Owing to the insufficient space of ground the Artillery was kept in close proximity on the right of the Cavalry, and the dressing would inevitably have been spoilt had the Artillery fired during the inspection. The Cavalry brigade, headed by General Hardie, preceded by the Staff, marched past at a walk, followed by the Infantry brigade in grand divisions. Mass was formed on the 3rd point, and the Infantry brigade marched past in mass of columns and again in line of quarter columns.

After marching pasr they formed on their original alignment. Now the Cavalry brigade trotted past and formed in line of quarter columns on the right of the Infantry brigade. The Artillery took position between the two brigades, and then the Army advanced in review order, which brought the morning's review to an end.

General Prendergast informed General Hardie that he was pleased to see the Baroda Army in such a high state of efficiency, and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India would also be pleased to hear that the Maharajah's Army is in such an excellent condition. General Hardie thanked Sir Harry for his kind expressions, and assured him that H. H. the Maharajah and the Army would be always ready to aid the Suzerain Government whenever their services might be called for. The marching and dressing of each corps, Cavalry and Infantry, were most excellent.

The morning was deliciously cool and pleasant. The rays of the rising sun on the multi-coloured uniforms of the several corps formed a pleasant picture and the troops looked admirable.

The strength of the troops yesterday morning was, I think, about 2,500. A portion of one of the battalions is on detachment duty, and the heavy local duties took away a large number of men.

The Harri Bhau incident still remains unsolved here, and many are anxious to know why such a grave matter should remain uninvestigated.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church and Sailors' Home in Bombay a three days' Bazaar is to be held in the Town Hall, commencing on Thursday, the 14th of this month. During the two years of the existence of the church two chapels have been built—one at Byculla, adjoining the Victoria Gardens, and another at Igatpura. A temporary chapel was opened in May 1887 at Colaba, and thus there are three places of worship as the result of the labours of the past. Within this period nearly Rs. 40,000 have been paid away, yet the total debt is only Rs. 13,000, notwithstanding that no help has yet been received from home, and had it not been for the very heavy expenses of the up-keep of the Colaba work, the debt would have been considerably less. In addition to the work already accomplished, it is in contemplation to take the buildings at Colaba in hand at the first possible moment. The church is justified on the ground of the living church already there. The Soldiers' Home in the absence of any similar institution in Bombay and of the approval which the project has received from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and of the colonel and officers commanding in the district. It is hoped that it will be situated near the Fort on the Colaba causeway, and it will provide refreshments, a reading room, library and games, and beds for soldiers at reasonable cost and without the slightest limitation or interference of a religious character whatsoever. Such homes, without mentioning those in other countries, are already working in Bangalore, in Dum-Dum, and Mandalay, and it is felt that a scheme of such a philanthropic character is calculated to excite interest in everybody. The interest that is taken in the work by Reverend George Clutterbuck and his many assistants may be guessed from the fact that such distinguished personages as H. E. the ex-Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, H. E. General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, T. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, and Brig.-General C. D. LaTouche have given their patronage to the Bazaar, while H. E. Lady Reay has consented to open the Bazaar on the 14th at three o'clock in the afternoon. The ordinary will be presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Geyer, and Mrs. Moulton; Mrs. Davey, Miss K. R. Cama, and the Misses Richardson; Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Kingsmill, and Mrs. Greaves; Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. McIlwraith; Dr. Kate Stewart, Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. and Miss LaTouche. Art Stall—Mrs. Preston and Miss Preston. Art Pottery Stall. Flower Stall —Mrs. Pell, the Misses Bapty, and Mrs. Redmayne; Toy Stall—Miss Clement and Mrs. Slane. Fishing Pond —Messrs. Davey and Lester. Art Exhibition—Messrs. Christie and Moulton. Weighing Chair, Spirometer, Dynamometer, and Galvanic Battery (kindly lent by Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited)—The Misses Yardley and Miss Essai. Magic Lantern—Mr. Stewart. Refreshments—The Vienna Confectionery Company. But again independent of the Baazaar altogether, it will be worth while giving the Town Hall a visit on either of those days to hear the concerts that are promised. The following programmes of music for the three days have already been arranged for.

Thursday, 3 to 10 p.m.

3 to 6 p.m.—Selections of Music by band of 2nd Gloster Regiment.
5 to 7 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Walker, and Herr C. Barthmann.
8 to 10 p.m.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Uloth, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Thelenberg. Recitations—Mr. Stephenson.

Friday, 3 to 10 p.m.

3 to 5 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Yardley, and Mr. Davey.
5 to 9 p.m.—Selections of Music by band of Marine Battalion.
7 to 10 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music and Recitations—Mrs. Boyd, Miss La Touche, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Stephenson.

Saturday, 3 to 10 p.m.

3 to 5 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music—Miss La Touche, the Misses Yardley, and Mr. Redmayne.
5 to 9 p.m.—Selections of Music by band of 2nd Gloster Regiment.
6 to 10 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music and Recitations—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Barthmann, Herr C. Barthmann, Mr. Davey, Miss Flower, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Thelenberg.

Messrs. Marcks and Co. are lending the piano for the accompaniments.

THE "ART UNION" CHRISTMAS TREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It will be in the recollection of many of your readers that in the early part of December last there was an advertisement purporting to be from the Manager, Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad, about "A Grand Christmas Tree" that was to be held in Calcutta on the Art Union principle on the twelfth night, 1889, guaranting a present not exceeding Rs. 32,000 to each shareholder. No doubt many thousand shares at Rs. 5 each were sold, but as it is now a month since Epiphany and there is no news of the drawings, I shall be glad to get some tidings, and shall feel obliged by your kindly allowing the same a corner in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 5. SHAREHOLDER.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Col. Merewether presiding in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The other members present were: Sir Henry Morland. Drs. Waters and Cowasji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banaji, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee had a short discussion on the budget estimate of the Joint Schools Committee forwarded by its chairman, Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Cowasji said he did not understand the increases which had been allowed in the budget to teachers. He also thought the scale of the inspectors' salaries was a little too high. There was, however, every need of a good business man as a competent secretary, in order to work the scheme satisfactorily, and therefore his salary, as laid in the budget, was not at all too high.

Mr. Javerilal was also of opinion that the secretary's pay and establishment was by no means more than what was quite necessary. But perhaps the inspectors' salary might be gradually raised, though it must be remembered that they would not have here to be responsible to any superior inspector as they had to do under the Government system, but would be themselves wholly responsible for all the work that would devolve upon them. That explained, to some extent, the scale of their pay which had been fixed in the budget. Again, while considering the budget, it must be borne in mind that while the operations of the School Committee would increase from year to year, the establishment would remain the same; and there was no doubt that there should be an efficient establishment to cope with the increase. He wished a short explanatory report had accompanied the budget.

Dr. Cowasji thought some explanation regarding certain items was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani said that this was a new matter, and consequently they did not know how to proceed. It was a pity that no member of the Joint Schools Committee was a member of the Standing Committee, for in that case he would have given on the spot all the information that was wanted. There should be no more delay then what was absolutely necessary in passing the budget, as the Government were pressing for the transfer of the primary schools, as soon as possible. In order to avoid the waste of time that might be caused by a lengthened correspondence, Mr. Sayani suggested that the chairman should be requested to attend the next meeting of the Standing Committee, so that he might be able to explain to them the various items in the budget.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Sayani's proposal was a good one, but they should nevertheless have a short report for the information of the Corporation.

Sir Henry Morland proposed "that the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee be asked to furnish the Standing Committee with explanations of all the proposed increases in the Joint School Committee's budget, in order that the Standing Committee may be in a position to consider the estimates properly. That the Standing Committee will be glad, if the chairman or other member of the Joint Schools Committee will attend the next meeting of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar having seconded the proposition, it was unanimously agreed to.

THE TANSA WORKS.

The progress report of the Tansa works up to the end of December last was laid on the table for the information of the Committee. Sir Henry Morland said he was pleased to see that the progress of the works at Tansa was very satisfactory.

The Standing Committee having disposed of some other business of no public interest adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1889.

Sailing Committee.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, I. M.
Colonel W. Merriman, R. E.
Captain A. B. Jenkings, R. N.
Captain Kenneth Macaulay, *Judge*.
Captain Maurice Bean, I. M., Referee.
Lieutenant A. Channer, R. N., Starter.
First Day—Saturday, 16th February.

1st Race.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value one hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m.. Once round the course.

2nd Race.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup valued two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3rd Race.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup valued three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

4th Race.—Handicap for Dubash Boats—6 boats to start or no race. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize Rs. 60 and entrance money. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

5th Race.—For bona fide ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

6th Race.—For Licensed Boats Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20; 4th Prize, Rs. 15; 5th Prize, Rs. 10; 6th Prize, Rs. 5. To start at 2-45 p.m. Once round the course. More than 6 boats to start, or only the first two prizes will be given.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Sailing Race.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value two hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1st Race.—For 4 or 5 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance. Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2nd Race.—For 6 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25, Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3rd Race.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 50; 2nd Prize Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5 p.m.

4th Race.—Licensed passenger boats. Entrance, free. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5-15 p.m.

5th Race.—Licensed Canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p. m.

6th Race.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free, Prize, Rs. 30.

1. Course for Sailing Matches.—From station of the Yacht Club House to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round a flag-boat moored to the south of the Sunk Rock Light-house, and back to the flag-ship, leaving the flag-boats on the starboard hand and the Dolphin Light on the port hand. Distance, about 12 miles.

2. Course for Rowing Matches.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post in shore of the flag-ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3. All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club no later than 7 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th February. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the Office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and Native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

6. The actual tonnage *in racing trim* to be ascertained for time allowance. All Yachts to be in racing trim at least 48 hours before the day of the race, and after measurement, no additional ballast to be taken on board.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Bombay, 28th January 1889.

The committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above programme.

A PHRENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you a phrenological analysis of a gentleman of whom your readers may be interested to know something as revealed by the science of phrenology.—Yours faithfully,

Jan. 29. JOHN MANN.

PHRENOLOGY OF B. M. MALABARI, ESQ.

The brain of this eminent publicist is large, the quality is a little above the average, and its activity is only moderate; so that he possesses more intellect and feeling than he manifests. Add to those conditions the physiological observation that he takes too little physical exercise, and we come to the phrenological conclusion that he would distinguish himself still more if he worked his muscles sufficiently. The mental temperament, which favours intellectual pursuits, predominates over the motive apparatus and the vital system, which give man muscular strength and vital power. Hence, he is better adapted to a professional and intellectual sphere than to a trade requiring physical strength and activity.

The forehead is high and broad, and the coronal occipital, and basilar regions are all well developed, indicating that their possessor combines great clearness of intellect with power of feeling. The moral brain and the social and selfish regions are well indicated; but the intellectual compartment predominates over them all.

The organ of amativeness is average which gives the idea that his physical love is warm, but not passionate. Like Bancroft, the Historian of the United States, his appreciation of woman is chivalrous but intellectual rather than passional. Beneath the outer termination of the right eyebrow is a depression which indicates that he has rather poor arithmetical talent; he adds, subtracts, and divides indifferently, and fails as a mental calculator. The development in the region of parental love gives the idea that he loves his children well. This faculty acting with his judgment makes him love them intellectually rather than passionately. As he has moderate eventuality, his memory of trifling incidents is unreliable; he forgets items and details, and so far lacks historic availability. The organ of friendship is full, which shows that he is a sincere, devoted friend, who gladly does much to assist his loved ones. As his benevolence is also good, he will help them both from sympathy and affection. The grand development between human nature and veneration speaks a philanthropic character; he loves the cause of human improvement, takes keen interest in progressive measures, and desires to benefit mankind. Looking at his surpassing benevolence, we find at once by the light of phrenology that his motives must very often be gracious and disinterested. His combination [illegible] benevolence and of the reflectives makes him take [illegible] views of reformatory measures and reason on [illegible] of society and the way to obviate them. The [illegible] in the region of time shows that he has [illegible] memory of dates and successions and an im[illegible] idea of when things occurred and of the lapse [illegible]. It is proper, however, to add that he knows [illegible] value of time, and is punctual even to a fault. [illegible] destructiveness endues him with great ex[illegible] capacity, efficiency, thoroughness, and pro[illegible] power. This faculty joined to his vast [illegible] gives him intellectual might and energy like [illegible]. What he needs is much more muscular [illegible] to bring out his powers in full lustre. The [illegible] of destructiveness—combativeness—is also [illegible] indicated; for he is courageous, bold in defence, disposed to overcome obstacles; but, as his [illegible] is large, he is in no way foolhardy or [illegible] to encounter things which are likely to upset [illegible]. He is characterised for prudence, fore[illegible], and apprehension of difficulties; he likes to [illegible] before he [illegible]s, and has that combination of [illegible] and combativeness which begets pru[illegible] courage. This prudent courage, enlight[illegible] and directed by his superior judgment, must [illegible] him especially useful in a crisis, when some ir[illegible] mistake is about to be made involving large [illegible] interests. Agreeableness is nearly full which [illegible] that he is pleasing and persuasive in manner, [illegible] he has not much suavity. The pleasure that [illegible] Malabari gives is the product, not so much of agreeableness as of benevolence, conscientiousness, or some other faculty, according to the circumstance in which he is placed. The high development in the region of approbativeness explains that he is ambitious and anxious to make his mark, and to do something that will give him a wide celebrity. The union of this sentiment with his large intellectual organs makes him desire intellectual fame. His combination of approbativeness and the higher faculties make him fond of the praise of men themselves deserving of praise—of the intellectual and the good. Large ideality endows him with great regard for the beauties of language and the niceties of style; in short, the varied loveliness of poetry and prose; but, as his causality is also large, it would be necessary to combine the strength of sense with the melody of sound before his approval could be obtained. It is those two faculties that incline him to combine utility with beauty, and to blend the serviceable with the ornate. His organ of locality testifies to the fact that he cannot keep the latitude of new places in mind, and that he is liable to lose his way in them. As the faculty of order is less than full and subordinate to his general intellect and acts with a deficient motive apparatus, he is, like Beecher, very immethodical in the arrangement of his things, although differing in respect of temperament. An inch on either side of comparison are two prominences, which speak the fact that he possesses a philosophising, originating, and investigating cast of mind; he is a deep thinker, and reasons clearly and correctly from causes to effects and from facts to their causes. He remembers thoughts, inferences, and subject-matter, but forgets items as indicated by his combination of causality, comparison, and eventuality. The fulness in the region of veneration gives the idea that he has aspiration, adoration, and sense of holiness; he is deferential, respectful, and devotional, and has great reverence for the good and the pure. The organ of weight is average, which shows that his perception of the laws of gravity and motion is rather blunt; he can balance his body under ordinary circumstances; but would, without practice, fail in skating, shooting, hurling, or in anything requiring unusual muscular control. He is gifted with a keen sense of configuration and outline; his memory of faces is retentive and reliable if his attention be drawn to them. The depression in the region of imitation indicates that he has rather poor powers to copy, mimic, and imitate; with his large causality he has a distinct identity and has no great ability or inclination to copy others; but prefers to strike out a new course and be original. Moderate continuity gives him ability to divert his attention without getting confused. He loves variety, change of thought and scene, and is not confused by interruption. His combination of comparison and continuity makes him disinclined to pursue a figure of speech to the fault of tediousness; he may even drop the figure before it is finished; but then his judgment interferes and sets the matter right. The organ of human nature is large, which shows that he reads character with intuitive readiness. Like Lavater, he is a natural physiognomist, being gifted with singular discernment and ability to perceive mental states and motives. Though he is sometimes deceived, he generally forms correct conclusions concerning people, and he should trust his first impressions in most cases. The depression in the region of acquisitiveness gives the idea that he loves property but tolerably well, and that he is by no means miserly or penurious. He loves money for its *uses*. He would like a competency simply because it might save him from future want, as indicated by the union of large cautiousness, average acquisitiveness, and long experience. His combination of acquisitiveness and intellect makes him spend money for intellectual benefits. The organ of secretiveness is large, which means that he has vast self-government and power to restrain feelings. This faculty throws a veil over his countenance even when his strong sentiments and propensities are excited—a fact worthy of remembrance by those who have transactions with him. For example, when he talks kindly the unphrenological mind should multiply by 2, having seen that secretiveness prevents the lovely spirit of charity which he has in his heart from shining in more than half its lustre in his countenance. Again, when his manner and matter are friendly, we should understand that he is twice as friendly as he appears to the unphrenological eye, on account of his combination of friendship and secretiveness. Full self-esteem gives him dignity without pride and self-respect without hauteur. His combination of self-esteem and the moral and intellectual organs makes him value self for his moral excellences and intellectual capabilities. Like Romeyn, his approbativeness, acting with large cautiousness and full self-esteem, produces shyness and indisposition to face physical publicity. Pen in hand he could meet heavy odds; but would rather not speak in public, although he is well qualified to do so. Translated into English, the upper part of his organ of mirthfulness spells—H-u-m-o-u-r. Draw a line three-quarters of an inch outwardly of causality; and pleasantness, facetiousness, cheerfulness are instantly seen by the phrenological eye. This faculty enables him not only to laugh at the foibles of others, but also to make light of his own disappointments. Large language gives him a high power of expression which ministers to the high power of thought supplied by his reflective faculties. In short, it is the head of an intellectual giant who needs only to strengthen his motive temperament before rising still higher in the scale of public beneficence.

JOHN MANN,
Practical Phrenologist.

Mr. Malabari has addressed the following to Mr. Mann:—

Bombay, February 3rd, 1889.

JOHN MANN, Esq., Phrenologist.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your note of January 24, and for the flattering sketch which accompanied it.

As you may remember, I told you, during our first interview at Mr. Shroff's instance, that I believed in the teachings of phrenology, and that if honestly utilized its lessons ought to influence human progress for good as a guide to matrimonial and business success and in other days.

You were good enough next time you called to offer to examine my head. The remarks you made in the course of examination,—those especially with reference to defects of character and temperament—struck me very, forcibly; and I gladly wrote to Mr. Sayani to say that you appeared to me to be a sound and faithful practitioner.

I am confirmed in this view by the vivid portraiture you have so kindly attempted for me, though it would be idle to disguise the feeling that you have paid more attention to the merits of the original than to the faults. There is one feature of this mental portrait which disappoints me sorely—where you place the intellectual capabilities above the spiritual. I have always felt otherwise; and the spirit rebels against this disturbance of a cherished theory. But the conclusions of science must control the assumptions of ignorance. Whatever our natural advantages, for which *we* deserve no credit, let us consecrate them to the glory of God and the service of our fellow-creatures.—I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant,

BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI.

PROPOSED TONGA-MAIL TO KARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A meeting of the leading inhabitants of this town was held on the 26th instant in the new hall of the Karwar Municipality with a view to take steps to move the Government of Bombay to establish a tonga-mail service between Karwar and Margao, a distance of about forty miles. The difficulties and inconvenience felt by the residents of this town in particular and the people of the district generally, owing to the want of a convenient and cheap mode of communication to the presidency town and places of commercial importance, have more than once been represented to Government and found a place in your valuable paper. His Excellency Lord Reay, when he visited this place in December last, in the course of his reply to the Municipal address, said that His Excellency's Government was all alive to the difficulties experienced by the people in this respect, and promised to take up the question of the establishment of steamer communication between Karwar and Bombay seriously into consideration. Whether this boon, when granted—as, no doubt, it would be, from the very assuring manner in which His Excellency alluded to it—would be of the nature of a weekly communication or daily one, as in the case of Goa, none can say for certain. Should the Government, however, go in for a daily communicatin with Messrs. Shepherd and Co., that would be available for eight months of the year only. If, on the other hand, it should be weekly or so, it would have an interval of so many days to be made up. To meet such a contingency as this, and to avail oneself of all possible agencies in our present isolated situation, it has been proposed to suggest to Government the advisability of establishing a tonga dak between this town and Margao. This movement is also based on the understanding that it is in contemplation to establish a line of runners to carry the mail beween Karwar and Margao. This course will, no doubt, cut short by about a day the time now required to reach letters to and from Bombay and Marmagao, which latter has now to wait nearly seven days to receive letters despatched from Karwar—a great hardship indeed to a considerable number of poor people that annually resort to Marmagao and other stations on the W. I. P. Railway Line in search of employment, leaving their homes and families behind them. In the opinion of the promoters of the above movement, the substitution of a tonga dak for the one of runners that is said to be in contemplation would not only be an improvement, so far as speed is concerned in the despatch of mail, but will also be a source of immense advantage all the year round to travellers who are now put to so much inconvenience and annoyance, while not involving Government in heavy, if at all, expenditure, over and above that which they will have to incur, if only a runners' line is established. The cart traffic from here to Hubli *via* the Arbyle Ghat Road is now, since the opening of the W. I. P. Railway and the completion of the Southern Mahratta system, practically stopped. Consequently tonga-mail service on the road between Karwar and Goa would be an impetus too for private cart traffic between the two places, which would be availed of by the poorer classes in need of conveyance. All these things considered, the promoters of the movement have, it will be readily admitted, taken up a matter which is regarded here as a public grievance, and should they succeed, they will have earned the gratitude of the people of this backward and unfortunate district. As the meeting was a most influential one, several resolutions were passed, the principal one being to memorialize Government in view of their contemplating the establishment of a line of runners to carry the mail between Karwar and Goa, praying that a tonga dak be established between those places, so as to facilitate passenger traffic and secure additional speed in the despatch of mails A strong committee was appinted to draft a memorial. and obtain signatures thereto. The matter has been taken up in right earnest, and should the spirit of earnestness now shown continue unabated, the success of the movement may be regarded as well nigh secured. The sympathy shown with the movement by Mr. McCorkell has been highly appreciated.—Yours, &c.,

Karwar, Jan. 31. X.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S RESCRIPT.

THE *Ultramar* of the 1st instant comments thus on Cardinal Rampolla's letter:—Believe or die. This principle, proclaimed by Mafoma, has passed into the Code of Modern Catholicism. Our contemporary, the *Anglo-Lusitano*, has been honoured with pastorals from the Catholic Bishops in consequence of the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the Holy See, who reproved the paper and its writing because it is not lawful to the laymen to involve themselves in discussions on religious matters, nor to raise protests, though under the pretext of petitions, against the orders proceeding from the Holy See. Believe or die, there is no doubt, and die *in eternum*! This rule ought to have extended to the laymen who involve themselves in discussions of this nature in favour of those who want to teach that the Pope is god and the Bishops demi-gods. But all rules have their exceptions, and in the Holy See there are so many of them. Cardinal Rampolla orders that a muzzle be put on the *Anglo-Lusitano*, and the Archbishop of Madras, in accordance with it, declares that that journal is "unworthy of the support of the faithful." It gives him the same *recipe* which the Archbishop of Goa prescribed for the *Ultramar* with contrary results. Hold your tongue, friend. If the Pontifical Court wants to rob us in the name of God, hush! If an Alexander VI. in the name of God tries to invade the conjugal *sanctum*, hold your tongue! If any Bishop make an attempt in the name of God upon individual rights or property, *laudate*, for to fulminate such acts is to discuss religious matters upon which we, the laymen, are forbidden to open our mouths! Congratulations to the confessors, who in the name of Christ know so well how to arrange, they can teach nice ways to obtain heaven, and we, the laymen, like the animals of the Apocalypse, ought to say to everything Amen, Amen. Here follows Cardinal Rampolla's letter, and then the *Ultramar* concludes:—"Did you see? Did you hear? Edify yourselves and say whether this document does or does not confirm all that we have been endeavouring to denounce of the true aims of modern Catholicism, so very different from the holy and sublime moral of The Crucified. Who is now sowing unbelief in the bosom of Catholicism? Not the heratics, but the Holy See with its acts of intolerance, which aim only at worldly interest, as it is aspiring for the temporal power—its golden dream of all days and hours.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists,—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being accustomed to look at things from a point of thorough conservatism, I for one cannot look but with great dissatisfaction and ill-feeling the proposal that is being so freely made in all directions regarding the reformation in the present University curriculum. Those who decry the present arrangement in favour of the old system will certainly be the very men who a few years hence will decry the past system and laud the present one to the skies. Men's minds, when fired with foolish radicalism, look upon the present state of things with positive misgivings and doubts; they are discontented with everything and are discontented with themselves, so that everything to their jaundiced imagination appears crooked and awry. Where their advice is not at all sought, they thrust in their counsels and justify the celebrated line of Pope:—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Now I hold that no man of even ordinary intelligence will say that the present course is so palpably or fundamentally defective as to need the *ultimam rationem* of an abolition and a change. I have searched in vain for a single argument advanced by the upholders of the old system which will lead any sane man to the extreme course of radically innovating and abolishing the present system. The present system, as the creation of man who is at best but a fallible being, may have its own defects: and any man who recognises the fact that he is himself not an infallible being will take care to see that what he seeks for is not absolute perfection, but that of all human imperfections he chooses the least. Granted, then, that the present system has certain defects, does it follow that it should, therefore, be done away with? I say no. The present system has stood the test of close upon two cycles, and to reform it now on the principle that everything must change with time is, I submit, not reasonable. In the present system (to which I have been subjected over 3 years) I note but two faults; and they are (1) the too easy test required of the candidates for the matriculation and the small fee required for admission to it, and (2) the unmanageable number of subjects thrust upon P. E. students to be gone through in ten months. The evils of the first fault I have noted are too well known to need any lengthy recapitulation. Students hardly well grounded in any one subject would venture to present themselves as candidates because they know that if they fail they reserve themselves for the better for the next year and lose nothing more than Rs. 10. To safeguard against this growing evil, the Bombay University, if it holds its name as well as its fame dear, if it wishes to have its influence felt everywhere, must make not only the test crucial, but also the conditions of admission equally stringent. As learning advances her realms day by day and achieves conquests in every department of human knowledge, it behoves all Universities, as the representatives and repositories of that knowledge, to see that those disciples who pant after academic honours and fame win them on no smooth-and-easy conditions. There is no royal road to learning, and all must pass through the most searching and rigorous examinations ere the University opens unto them the door which presents the view of the hill where learning's proud temple shines afar. The Bombay University examinations as at present conducted are certainly no very easy tests, but difficult as they are represented to be they certainly are not. It only requires a better division of the subjects prescribed for different examinations, and I would beg to propose the following curriculum, which, like the quack, does not deal a blow on the head when a patient suffers from headache, but, like a wise physician, merely employs some healing lotions.

Matriculation—I.—English (one paper, as at present.) II.—Second language (one paper, as at present). III.—Mathematics (four papers)—(1) Arithmetic, complete. (2)—Algebra, including Progression Binomial. (3) Euclid I. to IV. (4) Trigonometry (plane). IV.—History and Geography (2 papers)—(1) History of England and India (Thompson and Sinclair). (2) Geography, including Physical Geography (Longmans and Geikie). V.—Science (two papers)—(1) Inorganic Chemistry (Wilson). (2) Geology (Buchan).

P.E.—I.—English (one paper, as at present). II.—Classics (one paper, as at present). III.—Mathematics (two papers)—(1) Statics. (2) Dynamics. IV.—Logic (one paper, as at present). V.—History (one paper) of France and Germany (Yonge and Sime).

I.B.A.—I.—English (one paper). II.—Classics (one paper). III.—Physics (two papers). IV.—Astronomy, plane (one paper).

The second B.A. and the M.A. courses would need a slight modification, but require no radical change.—

Yours, &c., FELIX.

THE EVIL EYE.

MR. S. MILBY writes:—Sir,—Referring to an article anent "Evil Eye" from the pen of Mr. A. L. Humphreys, which appeared in your paper of yesterday's date, I beg to send you an extract from my brochure entitled "Canara" on the same subject:—

"The Hindoos in general believe that some persons have the power of injuring others by looking upon them, but this belief has been diffused both in the ancient and modern times. The Greeks speak of Opthalmos Baskanos (evil eye), which they conceived to be dangerous to children. Menalcus complains in Virgil (Ecl. iii. 103) that some evil eye has fascinated his young lambs. In Canara the Hindoos write the names of some of their deities on a piece of paper which they paste to the lintel of the entrance door of their houses to attract attention and divert a sinister influence. I have seen passages of Koran painted on the outside of Moplah houses to divert a similar influence. Charms are also worn by Hindoos as well as Mahomedans to avert all evil effects."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. A. SMITH, 14th Sikhs, has been permitted to resign the Staff Corps

LIEUTENANT H. R. Richardson, from 1st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Wing Officer, 14th Sikhs, *vice* Smith.

Lieutenant-Colonel G R D MacNeill, 4th Madras Infantry, has been appointed an unpaid Attachè to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain G Massy, Norfolk Regiment; Brevet Colonel G Barton, Royal Fusiliers; and Captain Orr, Royal Irish Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Major A G Impey, Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant F S E Boothby, Lincolnshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant J Gaisford; Manchester Regiment; Captain R T Hawford-Flood, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Captain and Adjutant C C Melvill, Manchester Regiment; and Captain C D Bruce, West Riding Regiment. To 4th Battalion: Captain A E Jenkins, Rifle Brigade.

THE Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie will leave Bombay on the 22nd instant for Calicut, where she will arrive on the 25th, and embark the head-quarters and 7 companies of the Royal Fusiliers (27th Foot), and one company of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, disembarking the latter on the 27th at Cannanore, and picking up a company of the Royal Fusiliers and sailing for Bombay in the evening. After arrival at Bombay on the 1st March, the Royal Fusiliers will be transhipped to the Serapis for conveyance to England.

THE Dalhousie will embark at Bombay the head-quarters of the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and about 700 men, leaving on March 7th for Cannanore, where she will arrive on the 9th, drop one company of the Norfolk Regiment, and pick up the company of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry left there on the previous trip for Bombay, sailing for Calicut that evening, and disembarking all the troops for their onward journey by rail to Mettapollium, and march by road to Wellington. The Dalhousie will leave Calicut empty on the 11th, and will embark the remainder of the Norfolk Regiment on the 13th March, and leave for Calicut on the 15th, disembarking on the 18th and returning to Bombay, where she will arrive on the 21st idem. The officers and their families that cannot be accommodated in the Dalhousie will be sent by private steamer to Calicut and thence by rail.

THE second tour of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, published in G. O. C. C. dated 3rd January 1889, page 5, is altered as follows:—

Umballa, 7th to 13th February; Okara, 18th to 21st February; Rajanpur, 23rd to 27th February; Mooltan, 28th February to 3rd March; Dera Ghazi Khan, 5th to 6th March; Dera Ismal Khan, 7th to 9th March.

With reference to G. O. No. 7 of 1889 the next course of three months' instruction for junior officers of Native Cavalry regiments will commence on 1st April 1889. Two equitation classes will be formed, one with the 1st Dragoon Guards at Rawalpindi and the other with the 8th Hussars at Meerut. General officers are requested to arrange that as many unqualified officers of Native Cavalry be made available to attend these classes as possible, and to send their names to the Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, not later than 1st March 1889.

THE MAIL SPECIAL.

THE new weekly train service from Calcutta for meeting the out-going steamer at Bombay is the subject of a Resolution in the *Gazette of India* which states:—

According to the present contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the inward mails are due in Calcutta on Thursday morning, but it is probable that the company will be able ordinarily to land the mails in time for despatch either by the ordinary night train which leaves Bombay on Sunday or by the Special train which, under existing rules, is run so as to catch that ordinary train at or before Allahabad. In either of these cases the inward overland mail will be delivered at Calcutta on Wednesday morning.

It is extremely desirable to secure for the large and important trade of Calcutta, if it can be done at reasonable cost, an advantage of a whole week in replying to European correspondence. The Government of India has, therefore, been investigating the possibility of running a Special Mail Train which would leave Calcutta on Wednesday evening during that part of the year in which the outward mails have hitherto left Calcutta on Tuesday, so that the Wednesday would be available for the receipt and disposal of correspondence from Europe, and the Special Train would still arrive in time for the departure of the mail from Bombay.

It is found that such a train can be run at a cost of Rs. 1,546 per week. It would leave Calcutta on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and would arrive at Bombay on Friday at 3 p.m. The Railway Companies would be authorised to carry, at ordinary fares, 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants bound for Bombay. The stoppages on the way would be as few and short as possible.

As the mail service between Europe and India is carried on at a loss, the Government of India does not feel justified in undertaking, at the general charge of the Post Office, this altogether special service for one part of the Indian community only, and can undertake it only if the expenditure is wholly or nearly covered by special fees levied on the letters and other postal articles, in accordance with the principles of the Postal Union, which authorise the levy of special rates for cases in which special trains are used.

The Government of India has, accordingly, determined to make the experiment for eight weeks, commencing with Wednesday, the 20th February 1889.

Letters posted for transmission by the special train will be charged a special fee of 1½ annas per ½ ounce, *e.g.*, the rate for the United Kingdom will be 6 annas per ½ oz., instead of 4½ annas; the additional fee for each newspaper will be ½ anna per 4 oz., and for each book packet ½ anna per 2 oz.; and no letter, newspaper, or book packet that is not fully prepaid will be carried by the special train. The special rates just mentioned will in no way affect or apply to letters or other postal articles transmitted by the regular weekly mail leaving Calcutta on Tuesday evening.

The continuance of the service after the first eight weeks will depend upon a reconsideration of the question with regard to the facts and financial results ascertained by the experiment.

KILLING A MAN-EATING TIGER WITH BOWS AND ARROWS.

One of the several man-eating tigers which infested the Malkangiri Taluk of the Vizagapatam District, and for whose destruction a special reward of Rs. 200 was sanctioned in April last, was killed last month in the Podai Taluk. The animal was a notorious man-eater, having killed no less than 24 people within the last few months, at the rate of three or four a week. The last victim was M. Gangedu, of Korlagudu village, in Poda; Taluk, who was carried off on the 28th November last. Intimation of the fact having been received by Mathireddi Tata Row, of Dovanapalli, in Baster Taluk, he went to the scene of the occurrence with several villagers and followed the track of the tiger, which was seen devouring the corpe. The beast was driven away, and Tata Row inserted some arsenic in the unconsumed portion of the remains, and left the place on the reappearance of the tiger. On the day following it was found that the tiger had removed the remaining portion of the body, and on the fourth day the animal was traced by the inhabitants of Podai and Bastar to a field covered with long grass, where he was vomiting and in great pain, but he was not interfered with for two days. On the sixth day the people turned out in numbers, when the animal charged them and was wounded by arrows by two of the ryots, and subsequently shot by one Jyram Kanara of Podai. Almost all the inhabitants of the villages, to the number of 600, assisted in the pursuit of the tiger. As the animal was not killed by the action of one person alone, the reward of Rs. 200 has been granted in proportions.—*Englishman.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
Light Horse Vol. Camp opens, Santa Cruz.
9.—Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre.
Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co.
Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Parel.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade.
14.—Bazaar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting.
16.—Wesleyan Bazaar Town Hall.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Volunteer Artillery Gun Competition, Town Hall Compound.
Light Horse Vol. Camp closes.
18.—Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
Yacht Club Regatta.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
21.—Conversazione of Bombay Art Society.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
24.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
27.—Byculla Club Half-yearly General Meeting.
Dixon Memorial Concert, Town Hall.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Hudson's Surprise Party.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
31.—Meeting of University Senate.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN extension of the system of electric lighting is in progress in the House of Commons. Hitherto the only portions of the building illuminated by electricity have been the division lobbies and upper corridors, the library, reading-room, tea-room, smoke-room, and a limited number of other apartments; but when the House re-assembles it will be found that gas has also been superseded in the cloak-rooms and entrance lobbies, and on the main staircase. It is understood that this is the first step towards the general adoption of the electric light at St. Stephen's, and that before long the oil-lamps used in the committee-rooms will be abolished, and electricity substituted for gas in the public corridors and waiting-halls, as well as in the members' lobby.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE COLONY OF LEPERS.

A LETTER has been received by a Birmingham gentleman from the Rev. M. Comardy, who some time since went out to assist the Rev. Father Damien in his heroic work among the leper exiles at Molokai, one of the Sandwich Island groups. The writer says:—

Materially, the lepers are not very badly off, for the Government allows to each one of them 1 lb. of meat and 3 lb. of peas (which are very much like potatoes) per day. Other things are provided for the short time that remains of their life, which is from five to ten years at the most, the greater number hardly surviving more than five years. Father Damien has seen this population renew itself three times. How often will it be given to me to see this? Am I going to become a leper? Very probably. Precautions are more easily received than observed. Too much precaution is no good, as we saw at the time of the cholera in Belgium in 1886. What a great number perished who then fled from all danger. I am only going to give you a few lines of the good Father Damien, who will soon be no more, as he is falling a victim to his charity. In England and America they call him the Hero Martyr. It is my privilege to be near him to live with him. Leprosy has done its work—in turns, at his ears, his eyes, nose, throat, his hands, and his lungs. The poor Father has suffered dreadfully. He is completely disfigured; his voice is almost extinct. If you could only see him as he lies in his little room, on the floor, upon his bed of suffering, tears would come into your eyes at the sight of that man, who has done so much for thousands of lepers, now himself reduced to so terrible a condition, and so very little can be done for him. People call it a sacrifice to live with lepers; but only on seeing oneself a leper, and nothing but lepers around, then only does the extent of the sacrifice become apparent. Fortunately for Father Damien, he has yet the use of his hands, which a great number of our people have lost, and also that his feet are not yet falling to pieces, as happens to so many here. For there are several different kinds of leprosy. Some . . . . wither away and dry up completely. There are those who are completely covered with thick scales. . . . The Father has begun to build a new church (30ft. by 70ft.), 40ft of which is of stone, and the rest of wood. We have only one mason, a white leper, an Irishman. The poor man has already one foot very bad. His assistants, who make up the mortar, bring up the stone, &c., are all young lepers. Father Damien is the head carpenter, and his helpers are two or three leper boys. They have now, happily, come as far as the roof. Everything was ready to have the iron roofing put up, but on unloading this in a small boat the latter capsized. The iron is now at the bottom of the sea. It took five months to bring it from England.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

COLONEL BURNETT'S experiments as to the better messing of soldiers still form the subject of much comment at home. One of the London weeklies to hand by Monday's Mail contains the following:—

I continue to receive a number of letters on the subject of soldiers' rations, and the manner in which they are cooked. Most of my correspondents are private soldiers, and I append a few extracts from a letter the writer of which is a Private stationed at a northern depot:— I beg to inform you that a step towards the improvement of the cooks has taken place, thanks to *Truth* and a few papers publishing the question on the soldiers' food, but I am sorry to say that there is no sign of any improvement in the rations, and I don't expect there will be while the contract price is so low as it is here, a decimal under four pence a pound. No butcher can supply good meat at that price so as to make his contract pay. He supplies foreign meat, and that of the worst quality, and by tipping certain people they assist in the fraud on Tommy Atkins. Another fraud on Tommy is the canteen, where he is supposed to get what he requires at cost price, whereas all the articles sold in this canteen are dearer than they can be purchased in town. My correspondent goes on to comment upon Colonel Burnett's much-vaunted scheme for supplying the soldiers with supper, and his remarks upon it seem to be extremely pertinent. He writes:—" Last week's *Broad Arrow* has an article on an experiment tried by Colonel Burnett, commanding the R. I. R., late 83rd, at Mullingar, who provides a supper for his men without any extra cost to the country or the men themselves, and the editor remarks that this is a clear proof that the soldier gets sufficient rations allowed him at present. Colonel Burnett may be able to provide a supper for his men at Mullingar, where vegetables &c., are cheap, and his regiment is 400 or 500 strong. But I think it would puzzle either him or the editor of the *B. A.* to provide a supper in any depot in England, where vegetables, milk, &c., are so much dearer than in Ireland, and the companies are so much weaker than in a regiment. This depot has four companies, which average fourteen men per company."

Now, my views on the rations question are as follows:—That whether the quantity of the meat be sufficient or not, its quality cannot possibly be good if the price paid be under 4d. a pound; that the cooking, as a rule, is extremely bad, and that the waste is scandalous, that the canteen system stands in need of urgent reform, and that the allegations of bribery and corruption which are constantly heard, and which, judging from astounding revelations in other departments, we have every reason to believe, should be strictly investigated; and lastly, that the inspection of the soldiers' meals by ignorant and careless subalterns is farcical and perfunctory in the extreme. I have by no means pointed out all the defects of the present system, but these are quite enough to show that root-and-branch reform is necessary. On the comfort of the soldiers depends the popularity of the army, and on the army, some day or other, will depend the very existence of the country, so the question is hardly one that we can afford to ignore.

INCREASE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—An order to the army has just been issued, the importance of which in the present posture of European affairs cannot be underrated. It transforms the units of five of the twelve light brigades of the Russian army from four battalions into four regiments of two battalions each. The same order provides for the transformation of three battalions of the reserve into regiments of two battalions each. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The Russian army, in all its branches, is undergoing a thorough reorganization, more logical and more effective, and likewise more in accordance with the present state of military science, than any reform hitherto attempted. Deficiencies are found out as the first step to reform, and the unknown mover in this matter is taking not only Russia, but the world at large, into his confidence. With rare candour the Russian authorities are publishing the censures of the generals on the troops. Even in countries with a free press and parliamentary control it is not usual to make known, as was done in the Russian papers quite recently, that the repeating rifle cannot be introduced at present, because the firing of the infantry is so bad, their aiming being so unsatisfactory that the better rifle would only result in a waste of ammunition. The principal feature of the new Russian army reform is the augmentation of the units, which there is superabundant material to fill.

THE BOUCICAULT DIVORCE SUIT.

THIS matrimonial suit, which has attracted considerable attention, has at last arrived at its conclusion. Six months ago Mrs. Dion Boucicault formerly Miss Agnes Robertson, of the Princess's Theatre under the Kean management, presented a petition praying for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Dion Boucicault on the ground that he had married another lady in New South Wales. The petition was disputed by the respondent on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, the marriage having taken place in New York. The court decided that it had jurisdiction, and in the result a decree *nisi* was granted to Mrs. Boucicault. Six months having elapsed and no intervention having taken place, the decree *nisi* was made absolute, and thus the marriage was finally dissolved.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A FRENCHMAN ON HOME RULE.

M. DE PRESSENSE'S book on Ireland and England from the Union to the Present Time, says the Paris correspondent of an English contemporary, is the first work from a French pen, in which full justice is done to both nations. He gives the following sketch of the work:—

M. Francois de Pressense, who belongs to an eminent Protestant family, states that he began his work with a distinct bias in favour of English supremacy in Ireland. He confesses with candour that when he ended it he was entirely converted to limited Home Rule, as defined by Mr. Gladstone and accepted by Mr. Parnell.

M. de Pressense's list of the authorities which he studied fills six octavo pages. He sought every source whence he thought he might get the information that he needed to support his original view of the Irish question. Hansard, Stanhope's "Life of Pitt," Croker, Sir W. Hamilton, Maxwell's "History of the Rebellion of 1798," Pitt's speeches, Froude's "History," and many other books were carefully read. Ireland was visited and studied, leading Irishmen questioned and the newspapers watched for all that related to events in Ireland. The effect of all this conscientious labour was to force him to abandon his previous position and to wish success to Mr. Gladstone. "Ireland and England" is divided into three parts; in the first the author shows by what means the Union was brought about. He doubts whether a contract so vitiated in its origin can stand against the attack of the Irish people and of so many fair-minded Englishmen. He next gives the history of Catholic emancipation, a great measure of social and political justice, which Pitt promised before 1800; but which the King's freinds and the Tories withheld for a quarter of a century, till the Duke of Wellington at last determined to fulfil Pitt's pledge. The concession was made with a bad grace, and so charged with hampering restrictions as not to be more than a half measure.

The third book is devoted to the relations of O'Connell and the English Whigs. The writer shows the liberalising influence on England of the Irish vote in the House of Commons. The progressive, present day England owes its forward state to the help which O'Connell gave the Whigs and the Free Trade party on the Corn Law question. The Irish question was ceasing to be a burning one under the first Parliament that met after the passing of the Reform Bill. O'Connell and Drummond had come to a mutual understanding, which Lord Melbourne was prepared to endorse. Ireland was full of hope when the Queen came to the throne, and ready to do loyal homage to the young Sovereign. Its hopes were, however, dashed by the Tory reaction, led by Peel. Repeal of the Union was called for; famine embittered the agitation. O'Connell lost influence because he had been holding out an olive branch. The Young Ireland party met with a humiliating defeat, which was fastened upon by English satirists, and thus the Irish Question entered on a new phase. M. de Pressense does not, I think, give sufficient prominence to the emigration movement which began when the system of the workhouse replaced that of outdoor relief, and was accelerated by the famine. The author throws into relief the close relation between the agrarian and the political sides of the Irish Question, and Mr. Gladstone's failure when he only took into account the former.

M. de Pressense appropriates the fifth division of his work to a history of the Home Rule movement from the time when Mr. Butt was at its head. He says that errors were often committed, revolutionary forces were too freely employed, and evil was sometimes done that good might come of it. All honour then, to Mr. Gladstone for having set himself to accomplish the same end by righteous means, and to reconcile England and Ireland by getting them to accept the programme on which he and the Irish representatives have agreed. M. de Pressense's work is judicious and clearly written. It is distinctly a solid one. He marshals his facts well, but his book is not one for the ordinary reader in the hurry of the every-day life of the present century. A chapter is devoted to sketches of the more prominent members of the Home Rule party. Of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the [illegible] "He is an eminent journalist, a dist[illegible] torian, and a charming novelist. His [illegible] has been won in England, which cou[illegible] chosen, he might have represented [illegible] With his knowledge, activity, loy[illegible] amiability and culture he might [illegible] presumption, sought for a great and [illegible] tion, but he was too firm a patriot an[illegible] son of Ireland to be swayed by se[illegible] Though in a rare degree kind, courte[illegible] able, he did not hesitate to join the mo[illegible] mising group of the Irish party, or shrink [illegible] proach of bringing discredit on the Ho[illegible] mons by supporting the Obstructionists. [illegible] McCarthy is now just what he was at 19, wh[illegible] ignorance and innocence of youth he joined [illegible] in a secret plot which broke down. He w[illegible] Parliament not to seek personal profit but to [illegible] cause—that of Ireland." In the sketch of Mr [illegible] Sullivan, his poems, and his career, M. de Pr[illegible] says that he has placed at the service of Ireland [illegible] agination, sensibility and other poetic gifts. Ir[illegible] is his muse and his source of inspiration. Her wro[illegible] her sorrows, and her hopes have been the t[illegible] his poems, which have gone to the hearts [illegible] in all parts of the world. No more th[illegible] McCarthy or the brilliant and eloque[illegible] Connor is Mr. Sullivan a sentimental[illegible] ed that he is of stubborn fibre in[illegible] Mr. Balfour sent him. Ireland ow[illegible] ment a small volume of ballads. [illegible] loyally served Mr. Parnell, or end[illegible] ing circumstances for the sake [illegible] Sullivan.

BRITISH TRADE W[illegible]

THE British Consul at St. Pet[illegible] has just been issued, states th[illegible] tween Great Britain and Russ[illegible] both in imports and exports, t[illegible] est in Russian exports. He at[illegible] protective tariff in Russia, whi[illegible] merchant from purchasing R[illegible] own. Thus Russia had former[illegible] of the supply to British markets [illegible] as wheat, tallow, hemp, flax, linse[illegible] now lost this privileged position owi[illegible] tive policy. In 1882 Great Britain ex[illegible] million roubles' worth of articles of foo[illegible] in 1887 the value had decreased to less tha[illegible] roubles. Manufactured goods exported to Rus[illegible] the same years from 25 to 16 millions roubles, and total import trade of Russia from Great Britain declined from 127 million roubles in 1882 to nearly 95 millions in 1887. Under the head raw and half-manufactured goods, however, the figures show a slight increase. As regards Russian exports to Great Britain, these declined from 210 millions roubles in 1882 to 186 millions in 1887 and the British share in the total export trade of Russia fell from 32·03 per cent. in 1882 to 29·85 in 1887. Next to Great Britain, Germany is the principal customer of Russia having purchased 142 million roubles' worth in 1887, while Germany sells more to Russia than we do, her exports to the latter in the same year amounting to 112 million roubles. The trade of St. Petersburg, like that of the whole Empire, shows decline because of the protective tariff, "which, like a great wall of China, now encircles Russia and renders access of foreign merchandise to the country attended with greater and greater difficulty." It is curious also to note that, although Russian exports were more than half as much again as the imports, the Russian rouble never stood so low in the markets of Europe. "This phenomenon is sought to be attributed to political circumstances, and particularly to the malevolence of the Berlin exchange. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the highly protective policy pursued by the present Minister of Finance has not as yet had the effect of checking the drain of gold from the country nor yet improving its prosperity at large." German hardware, owing to its cheapness, is beating the English article out of the Russian market, but this success appears in part to be due to fraud. "In order to mislead the ignorant purchaser in Russia the German manufacturer, while not generally pirating English trade-marks, has generally printed in English; on his comparatively inferior goods, 'Best quality. Warranted best cast steel,' and packed up as they are in the same style as the English wares, they find greater favour than they otherwise would." Adulteration of tea and coffee prevails to a very serious extent in Russia. The former is adulterated with tea already used, but principally with the willow herb, *epilobium angustifolium*, which grows in profusion in parts of Russia, and coffee with burnt beans, chicory, barley, &c. A retailer in Odessa lately offered a reward to any one who discovered chicory in his coffee. On analysis it turned out that there was no chicory; but neither was there any coffee, the mass consisting wholly of ground burnt barley.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FAMOUS, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

MR. W. S. CAINE AND SIR SYED AHMED.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who appears to have very much more energy than most of his fellow-countrymen out here, has written another long letter to some of the home papers, in which he [illegible] account of an interview he had at Aligarh with Sir Syed Ahmed. After relating the history of the hon. gentleman, Mr. Caine writes :—

I have given this short sketch of Sir Syed Ahmed, because it is certain that he will be a central figure in the great controversy which has been raised by the National Congress, and which, I believe, is destined to excite more stir in India and at Home than any Indian question which has arisen since the Mutiny. He has taken the field against the Congress with all his ancient fire, and is, with his lieutenant, Mr. Theodore Beck, the moving spirit of the rival party, the United Indian Patriotic Association. I have spent the last two days in the society of these two gentlemen, and our conversation has naturally turned, in the main, on the proposals of the Congress. I will endeavour to give your readers as faithful an idea as I can of the motives which have led Sir Syed to embark in his declining years upon the stormy waters of political controversy. He believes that the Mahomedan religion teaches clearly that if by the will of God Mussalmans are brought into subjection by another nation, and that nation grants them religious freedom and a just rule, that they should be obedient and loyal to it. That they should only press for such reforms as are advocated by the Congress when they are certain they are consistent with the preservation of internal peace and with the existence of good government, or when it is clear that such proposals will not enfeeble or discredit the Government ; or if the circumstances of society are quite suitable for their introduction. It is impossible to find fault with these excellent sentiments, but I cannot say that what little I know of Musselman history appears to be illumined by them. Sir Syed tells me that he and his friends took no notice whatever of the first Congress at Bombay ; but the second one, meeting at Calcutta, attracted more attention, and a number of leading Mahomedans met privately to consider what their attitude should be, and decided that no official notice should be taken. At the third the supporters of the Congress made such determined efforts to induce Mussulmans to join them that it became necessary to convene a public meeting to consider what effect the proposals of the Congress and its threatened agitation in their favour would have on the interests of Mahomedans, the peace of India, and the stability of the Government. At this meeting it was found difficult to reconcile the many versions given by various members of the Congress of what they really want, but the discussion finally took place on the following extract from the official pamphlet :—

"Our countrymen should do their best to establish in India a Representative Council, similar to the Parliament of Great Britain, to consider the questions that relate to our well-being. We should get the permission of the British Parliament to elect the members of that council. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress should make the resolution of that council binding upon the Governors-General and Governors."

The opinion of Sir Syed and his friends was adverse to this proposal, and eventually they formed, "The United Indian Patriotic Association," with Sir Syed as its honorary secretary, the declared object of which is to make it evident that the Mahometans of India, as well as some castes of Hindoos, will neither join the Congress nor support its policy and programme ; to conduct a counter-agitation in favour of British rule in its present form by the formation of branches throughout India ; the publication of pamphlets and other papers for information of members of Parliament, English journals and the people of Great Britain, in which it will be shown that the Indian National Congress are conducting an agitation by which great dissatisfacton and seditious feeling is being excited against the British rule in India, and that the Congress is a mere "party" of Bengalee baboos who have failed to secure the support of the real leaders of the Indian people. More than 50 branches have
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would intrigue with Russia and revolt the first time England was involved in any great foreign or domestic trouble.

I refrain from expressing any opinion myself at present. I only wish to put as plainly as possible before your readers what are the views expressed by the leading opponents of the Congress movement. It is, however, clear that India, like England, is to be handed over to party passion and party warfare, and that Lord Lansdowne will have more opportunities of proving himself an able and impartial Governor-General than have fallen to the lot of any of his predecessors for thirty years past. I cannot help feeling some regret that Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin should have thought it necessary to take sides at so early a stage of the controversy. I hope that Lord Lansdowne may be able to find some middle course that will reconcile the two rival parties before their differences become too bitter, and by granting the reasonable, and firmly refusing the unreasonable demands of the Congress, make this interesting and powerful organisation the valuable servant, instead of the enemy, of British rule in India.

Recent experiments on the effects in the human body of the new French balls (Lebel gun) have shown many interesting facts. The ball of the Lebel gun is a small one (8 millimetres diameter, instead of 11), which travels faster than those formerly used (570 metres per second, instead of 450), and is clad in a dress of *maillechort* (German silver), which gives it a greater hardness. It produces much smaller wounds, and these are more limited than with other balls ; bones are not so much shattered ; and the fact that the ball does not (up to the distance of 1,200 metres) remain in the body renders the treatment much easier. The Lebel ball may be considered as a humanitarian and philanthropic instrument in a large measure.

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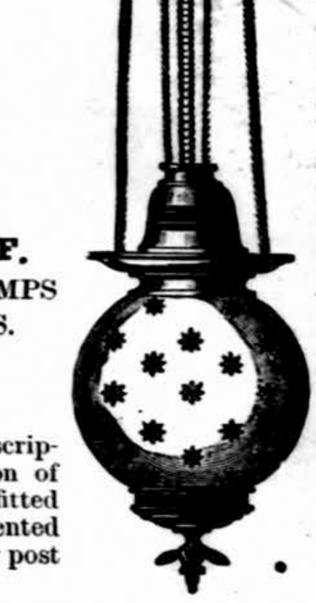

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A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.

In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

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In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

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In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

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Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.